

1951

Maine Forester: 1951

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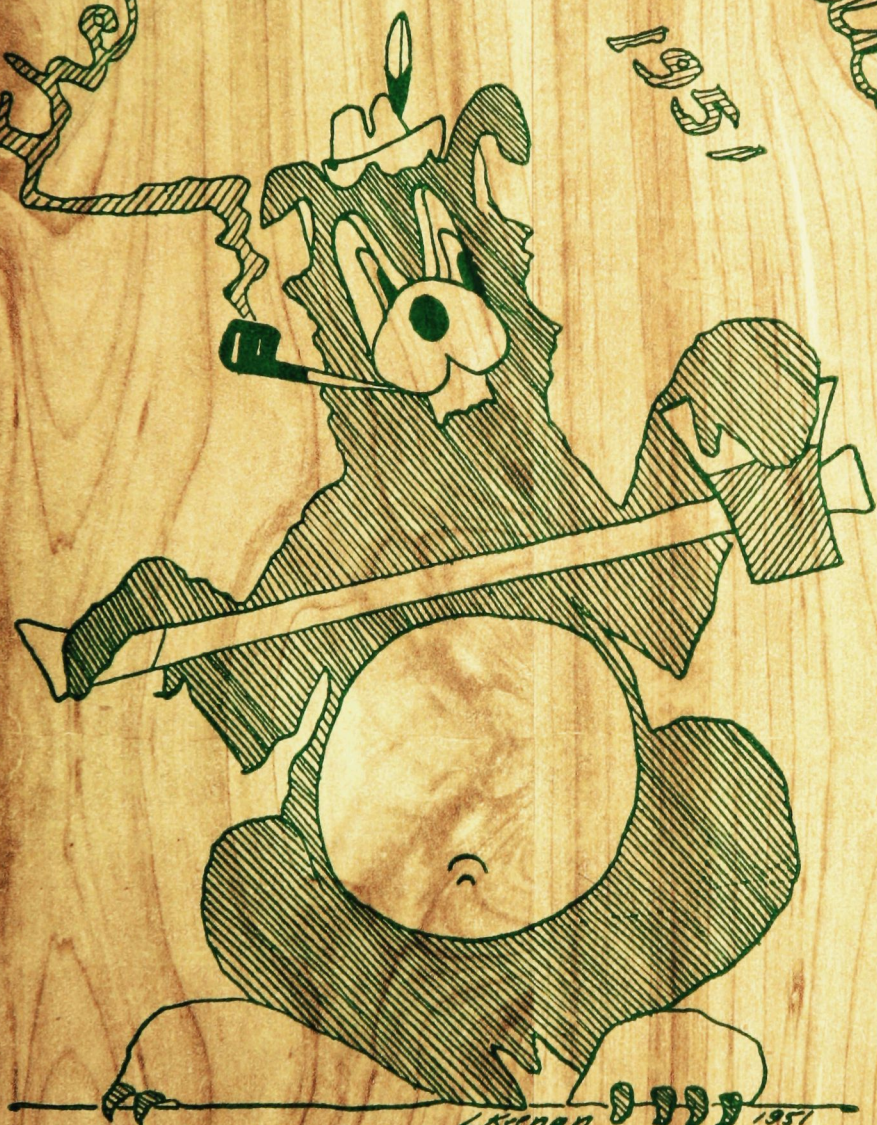
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Maire Forester

1951



L. Korman

1951

THE
MAINE FORESTER

ANNUAL EDITION

MARCH 1951



Published by

FORESTRY CLUB

University of Maine

Orono, Maine



Winter in Maine



Dedication

It is with sincere appreciation that this issue of "THE MAINE FORESTER" is dedicated to Professor Robert I. Ashman, forester, educator, and mentor to successive Maine foresters since 1930.

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STAFF

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Faculty Adviser	Prof. FRANK K. BEYER

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Staff wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the kind cooperation and valuable help given by:

The FACULTY for their guidance and interest.

BETTY REA for her splendid cooperation in mimeographing forms.

The CONTRIBUTORS whose work has made this issue worthwhile.

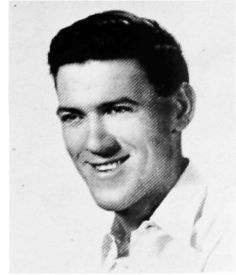
The ADVERTISERS for their great contribution.

GIL FRENCH and the Prism.

JOHN SEALEY for his helpful suggestions and cooperation.

The Editor's Page

Publication of the 1951 edition of THE MAINE FORESTER is the result of the full cooperation of the student body, the faculty, and the alumni. True, it has involved a considerable amount of time and effort on the part of the Staff, but had it not been for the wonderful cooperation that we have had, the publication would not have been a success.



The purpose for which this issue is published is threefold.

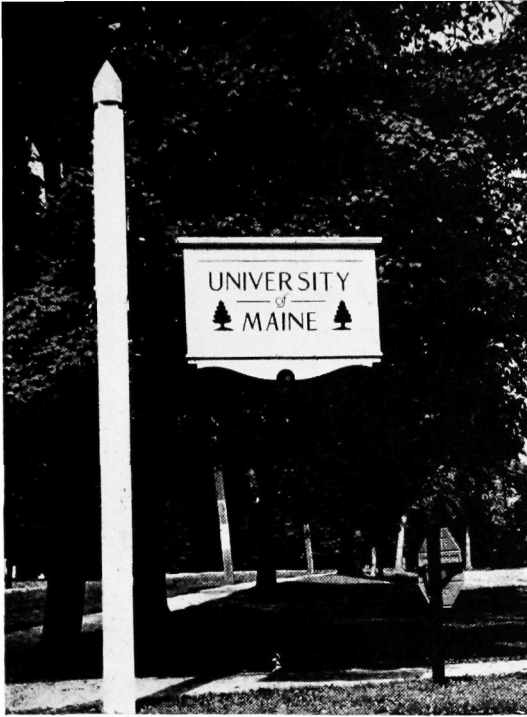
The 1951 MAINE FORESTER is intended to serve as a yearbook for the class of 1951 in order that each member may always possess a book of memories of his stay here at the University of Maine.

The 1951 MAINE FORESTER is intended to give the undergraduate the opportunity to become familiar with his various organizations, his faculty, his fellow students, and his work.

The 1951 MAINE FORESTER is intended to provide the alumnus with a knowledge of the addresses of his classmates and a brief description of the type of work that they are performing, as well as a knowledge of the present activities of the student body and the Forestry Department.

Now that the publication is complete, I sincerely hope that we have fulfilled our intentions and that through our experience a better MAINE FORESTER may be published in the future.

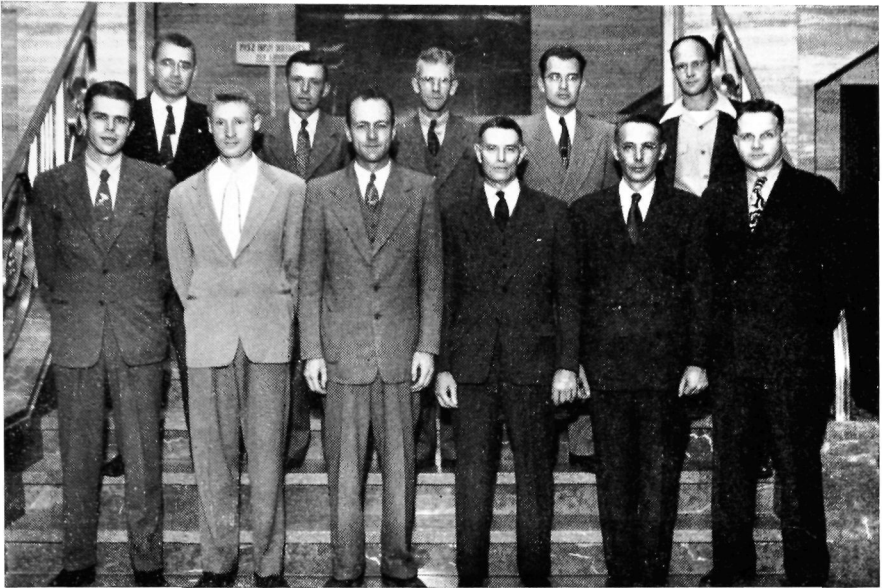
—HAROLD E. KILBRETH JR.



On The Campus







1st row: Heyers, Quick, Randall, Ashman, Beyer, Plummer

2nd row: Young, Coulter, Baker, Chapman, Taylor

THE FACULTY

ROBERT I. ASHMAN—A. B., Cornell University, 1913; M. F., Yale, 1929; Instructor in public schools in Puerto Rico, Alabama, and New York, 1915-18; Instructor in private military schools in Kentucky, Florida, and New York, 1919-26; Yale School of Forestry, 1927-28; Superintendent State Park, Ohio, 1929; Forester, G. N. Paper Co., 1929-30; University of Maine Extension Service, Maine Forest Service, and Price Analyst with lumber branch of OPA, Washington, D. C., 1943-46; Professor and Head of Department of Forestry, University of Maine, 1946; Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station; Member of Graduate Faculty.

GREGORY BAKER—B. S., Maine, 1924; M. F., Yale, 1939; Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., 1924-29; Supervisor woods and small mill operations for Diamond Match Co. in Maine, 1929-33; Manager, Provincial Wood Products Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B., 1933-34; Berst-Forster-Dixfield Co., 1935;

Instructor, University of Maine, 1935-40; Assoc. Professor, University of Maine, 1940; Assoc. Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station.

HOWARD L. MENDALL—B. S., Maine, 1931; M. A., Maine, 1934; Assistant in Zoology, 1934-35; Chief Wildlife Technician, U. S. Resettlement Administration, 1936; Assistant Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Assistant Professor of Game Management, 1937-42; Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Associate Professor of Game Management, 1942.

ARTHUR G. RANDALL—B. S., Yale, 1933; M. F., Yale, 1934; Field Assistant, U. S. F. S., Kane, Pa., 1934; Junior Forester, U. S. F. S., Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, Lebanon, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa., 1934-35; T. S. I. Foreman in CCC camps in Black Hills, S. D., and attended Ranger training camp, Pootola, S. D.; On furlough from U. S. F. S., taught one semester at Colorado State College, Fort Collins; Returned to U. S. F. S., served as assistant on Boulder District of Roosevelt National Forest; Project Ranger on Laramie River tie sales; District Ranger on Washakie, Roosevelt, White River, and Harney Nat'l Forests; Resigned from U. S. F. S., 1946; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1946.

HENRY A. PLUMMER—B. S., Maine, 1930; M. F., Yale School of Forestry, 1950; Forestry and Woods operations, Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls and Newcomb, N. Y., 1930-34; New York State Conservation Department—CCC, 1934-42; U. S. Civil Service Commission, New York City, 1942-45; Instructor, University of Maine, 1946-50; Supervisor, State Forest Nursery, 1950.

FRANK K. BEYER—B. S., Cornell University, 1929; M. S. in Forest Products, University of Wisconsin, 1930; Assistant Track coach, Cornell, 1931; Junior Forester, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 1931-33; Instructor in Forestry, Cornell, 1933-35; Project Forester, Resettlement Administration, New York State, 1935-36; Assistant Professor of Forestry, Ohio State University, 1936-41; Technologist, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, 1941-47; Associate Professor, University of Maine, 1947; Assistant Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maine.

HAROLD E. YOUNG—B. S., Maine, 1937; M. F., Duke University, 1946; Ph.D., Duke, 1948; U. S. F. S., 1937-40; Employed by Duke Power Co. during summer of 1941; Served in U. S. Army, 1942-46; Assistant to instructor, Duke University, during summers of 1946 and 1947; Instructor, University of Maine, 1948; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1949.

GORDON L. CHAPMAN—B. S., Maine, 1939; M. S., Vermont, 1941; Ph.D., Yale University, 1950; Yale School of Forestry, 1941-42; U. S. Geological Survey, Alaskan Branch, 1942-45; Yale School of Forestry, 1945-48; Instructor, University of Maine, 1948-49; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1949.

MALCOLM W. COULTER—B. S., Connecticut, 1942; M. S., University of Maine, 1948; Field Assistant, Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, summer of 1941; Technical Assistant, Vermont Fish and Game Service, summer of 1942; Armed Forces, 1942-45; Project Leader, Vermont Fur-bearer Survey, Vermont Fish and Game Service, 1948; Assistant Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Instructor in Game Management, University of Maine, 1948.

HORACE F. QUICK—B. S., (Fy) Penn. State, 1937; M. F., (Wildlife Management), University of Michigan, 1940; Research Assistant, Penn. State; Ranger Naturalist; Research Collaborator; Mammal Control Agent—Fish & Wildlife Service, 1937-45; Assistant Professor of Forestry and Wildlife Management, Colorado A. & M. college, 1946-47; Research Associate, Arctic Institute Office of Naval Research, 1948; Research Associate, University of Michigan, 1949-50; Candidate for Ph.D., University of Michigan.

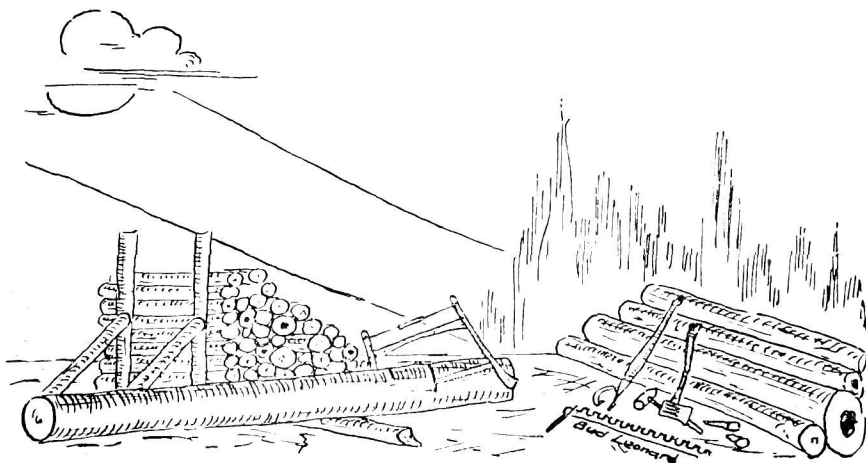
ROBERT B. HYERS—B. S. in Wildlife, Purdue University, 1950; Field work at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; In charge of the care of Experimental Quail at Purdue University, 1949; Served as a Photographers Mate 2/c with Photo Squadron in the Marianas 20 months.

The Maine Forester Staff



1st row: McLeary, Foster, Kilbreth, Nelson, Gove, McBride

2nd row: Cook, LaBonte, Mount, Cunningham





1st row: Hilton, Schirrmann, Schlaack
2nd row: Grover, Webber, Willson

Forestry Rifle Club

ORGANIZED IN the fall of 1946, the Forester's Rifle Club has been operating ever since; bringing to the Forestry and Wildlife students the opportunity to exercise their skill at target shooting. We have one requirement for admission, the shooter must be a student in the Forestry Department. Anyone from a freshman to a senior is welcome to come to the range and shoot.

Our meets and practices are held on Tuesday nights at the ROTC range in the fieldhouse. We shoot postal matches with other schools and shoulder to shoulder matches with surrounding communities. It has been our practice in the past to win most of these matches and we hope to continue doing so.

This year our team is composed of mostly freshmen and sophomores, many of whom have never shot before. With plenty of practice we have become a well-knit organization of good shooters, and we are improving all the time.

—By LEE GROVER





The Forestry Club

THE FORESTRY CLUB has been very active during this and the last semester. Last spring we had three speakers: the late Professor Shainin, who spoke on his geological expedition to South America; Mr. Lloyd Houghton of the Great Northern Paper Company, who told of his numerous experiences in the Maine woods, and Dr. Everhart, who spoke on fishing and stream improvement. Besides the speakers, there were programs in which we had movies, slides, and discussions. During the month of May there was an outdoor meeting at our cabin site on Davis Pond. This supper meeting, was very much enjoyed by all those present.

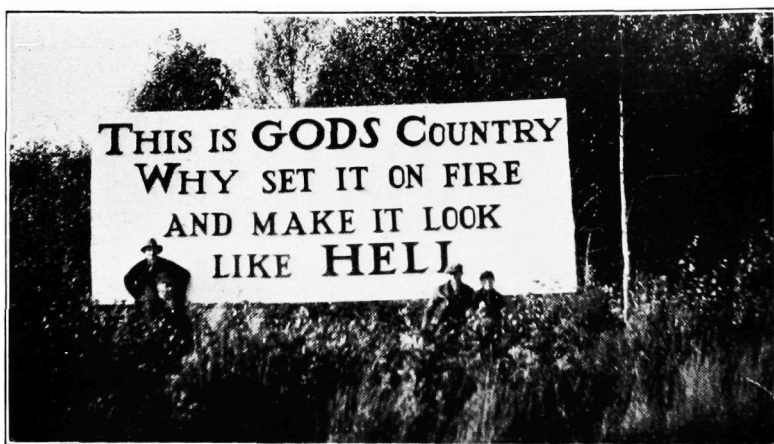
The Fall 1950 meetings of the Club were begun with an outdoor meeting and bonfire in the University Forest. Faculty members, Forestry Club officers, Maine Forester staff, and members of the Woodsmen's Weekend team were introduced to the freshman foresters and others who attended the meeting. Hot dogs, coffee, and other refreshments were served.

We've since seen some splendid movies on various outdoor sporting activities, principally fishing and hunting, and an exceed-

ingly interesting and informative movie and narration by Professor Quick concerning the Indian trapper's life in the far northwest. Our most recent meeting was a joint meeting with the Maine Outing Club and the speaker was Mr. Doudna, Park Naturalist of Acadia National Park. His topic was "Conservation in the National Parks".

The enrollment and attendance at meetings has been the best in several years; and the enthusiasm exhibited by the members has been an important factor in the club's success.

—By PETER MCUNT





1st row: Randall, Macomber, Cunningham, Ashman, Baker
 2nd row: LaBonte, Turner, Young, Plummer, Beyer, Chapman

Xi Sigma Pi

XI SIGMA PI was founded at the University of Washington on November 24, 1908. The Gamma Chapter was established at the University of Maine on March 31, 1917. The fraternity has become national in character and includes sixteen active chapters and one inactive chapter.

The objects of Xi Sigma Pi, which are stated in its constitution, are to secure and maintain a high standard of scholarships in forest education, to work for the upbuilding of the profession of Forestry, and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forest activities.

The officers of each chapter consist of a Forester, an Associate Forester, a Fiscal Agent, and a Forest Ranger. The officers are elected at the last regular meeting of the college year and serve during the following year.

The fraternity has resulted in linking together students who have a common interest and in bringing them together in good fellowship.

—By ELWIN MACOMBER



WOODSMAN'S WEEKEND

THE WOODSMAN'S WEEKEND is a competitive outdoor sport held annually at Dartmouth college. Several colleges of the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association meet each spring for the three-day competition. The event includes such outdoor skills as tree felling, cross-cutting, bucksawing, pulp-throwing, fire building, canoe races, bait casting, and naturalist tests.

Due to the lack of practice facilities Maine has yet to reach first place in the event. However, it is hoped that in the future such a goal will be reached. Despite the lack of facilities, the Maine team, as a result of many hours of hard work, have maintained third place in the past two years.

On the morning of May 13, 1950, sixteen foresters were loaded into cars for the trip to Dartmouth. After a wild race through the mountains of New Hampshire, Art Partridge arrived first followed by Getchell and Mitchell and lastly, old careful Al with the chow and equipment.

The next morning, Walt Buckley, our cook, had breakfast started. After wading through 10 dozen eggs, 5 lbs. of bacon, and some of that black stuff called coffee, the two teams were ready to take on the world.

As the morning progressed the scoreboard showed Maine No. 1 out in front, having taken the felling, twitching, and bucksawing events. In the cross-cutting and pulpwood throwing events Maine took third place. The Maine No. 2 team was just a stroke behind, but the spirit and enthusiasm never faltered.

After a hasty dinner, the events started again. The fires were all built and water boiled on—but we lost out to Dartmouth, the only solution being that our teams had too much soap in their cans.

Maine took the packboard race in stride but in winning we also lost Art who had an old injury kick back.

Now the fun started—canoe races were in order. Who can forget old fleetfoot Pinkham hitting the water like a veteran and landing head over heels in the canoe.

Then there was Pete hitting the guides canoe amidship out in the middle of the lake. But Dick Connolly and Al came through

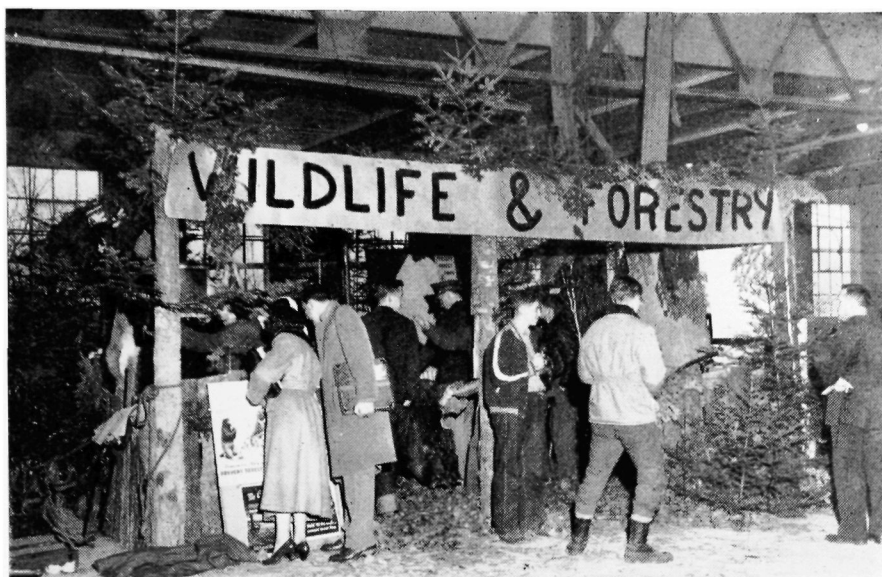
in the two man canoe race. So ended the first day, with Dartmouth now holding a slight edge over Maine.

Sunday morning the fishing rod events started but nature too wished to compete so along came a slight breeze which eventually won out as far as Maine was concerned. The honors were shared by Kimball Union Academy and Dartmouth.

Thus the meet came to an end with Dartmouth first and Maine third. Some of the moments to be remembered were watching Art splitting wood like a demon, Harvey Sawyer going through the logs with his bucksaw like they were butter, Mitchell coming down the home stretch paddling his canoe with everybody cheering him on, Fran Prue and Pete staggering in after making the rounds of the various frats at Dartmouth, and lastly, the look that came over Al Catheron's face when he thought we had lost the \$60. flyrod we had borrowed.

—By SWEDE NELSON





Forestry and Wildlife at the Aggie Fair

THE AGGIE FAIR is an annual all-day event which is sponsored by the Agriculture Club. Each year the Forestry Club is represented by several exhibits and competitive contests which are assembled by a group of foresters and wildlifers. The committee for this year included Dwight Smith, Chairman, Swede Nelson, competitive events, and John McBride, exhibits. The project also received the able assistance of Peter Mount, Dick Brubaker, Dick Gardiner, Art Partridge, Dick Cutting, Dick Robinson, Bernie Donahue, Lee Grover, Allison G. Catheron, Professor A. G. Randall, Professor Frank K. Beyer, Dr. Harold E. Young, and Roger Taylor.

Competitive events consisted of a female bucksawing contest, a male bucksawing contest, a cross-cutting event for male and female teams, and a chopping contest for men only.

The exhibition included material on Wildlife as well as Forestry. Bob Wright, a representative of the Bangor Chinchilla Ranch, provided a few live animals while Lee Grover secured such articles as dog sleds, traps, hides, and live trout. Professor Horace F. Quick provided several of these exhibits.

Forestry displays included several types of tools used in Forest Mensuration. These tools were made available through Dr. Young

of the department. The exhibit which undoubtedly received the most attention was a complete fire danger station and an index map of the state equipped with lights to show the location of lookout and radio stations. This exhibit was made possible by the assistance of Professor A. G. Randall and the cooperation of the Maine Forest Service. Al Catheron made the necessary arrangements for the demonstration of power chain saws by the Disston Chain Saw Company. Last but not least was the Forestry Rifle Club exhibit which was made possible by Lee Grover, Secretary and Treasurer of the Club.

In general, the Forestry and Wildlife exhibit received much interest during the day and it is hoped that in the future even more interest will be taken not only in the exhibit but also in the organization which it represents.

—By DWIGHT B. SMITH JR.

Ode to the Wilderness

Deep, green, wonderful wilderness
Cold to those who like you not,
Helpful to men who enjoy your stillness,
Warm to the lover of nature's lot.

Deep, green, wonderful wilderness,
You've stood so long as God's true blending;
Men with greed now destroy your beauty,
And never realize that your struggle is ending.

To those who believe in nature's tomorrow—
I salute you; To the others—only sorrow.

—By GUS GREGORY

Printed in Students Anthropology of Poetry

The Pickerel Pond Campsite

DESPITE THE loss of our potential campsite at Davis Pond, several foresters were quickly at work to find another area on which to build the Forester's Dream House. After a half day of searching, a promising site was located on Pickerel Pond in Alton. Thus began an intensive search for the owner. A few inquiries found our caravan of foresters hot on the trail of a Bangor timberland owner named Pierce Webber. A talk with Mr. Webber revealed the possibility of leasing a cabin site for a reasonable price. This led to a later agreement among club officers regarding the desirability of the site.

Pickerel Pond is approximately forty acres in area and is said to provide good fishing. The area which immediately borders the pond is reputed to be excellent hunting grounds and if signs are any indication, such a reputation is valid. The pond is 14 miles from campus on the Milo road, and the campsite is approximately a ten minute walk from the main road.

Under the supervision of Professor Quick, plans have been drawn up for the cabin which, if constructed as planned, will be of spruce logs with an inside dimension of twelve by sixteen feet. It will sleep eight people in bunks and as many others who wish to sleep on the floor.

If construction proceeds as planned, the cabin should be ready for use in the Spring—provided the Kremlin doesn't toss his super-bomb on such a vital spot.

It is hoped that every forester will do his part in helping to reach the goal in order that all may enjoy the comforts of the Forester's Dream House on Pickerel Pond.

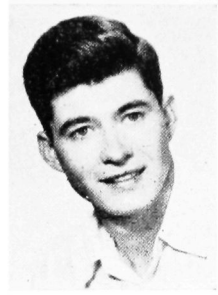
—By ART BURNER



Warren B. Alieff
Ashland
Forestry



Fred H. Bigney
Orono
Forestry



Vernon L. Bond
Stratford, Conn.
Wildlife

19

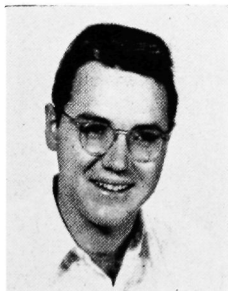
SENIORS

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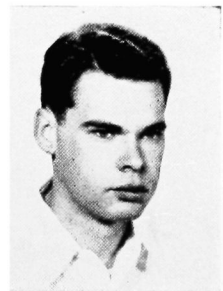
Robert F. Bradford
Hebron
Forestry



Roger W. Briggs
Oxford
Forestry



Arthur M. Burner
Cornwall, N. Y.
Wildlife

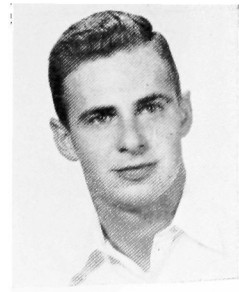




Phillip Cunningham
Forest City
Forestry



John Curran
Milo
Forestry



Henry C. Dillenbeck
South China
Wildlife

19

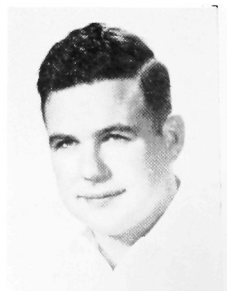
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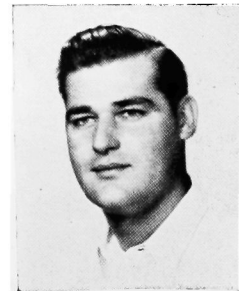
Willard H. Estes
Stillwater
Forestry

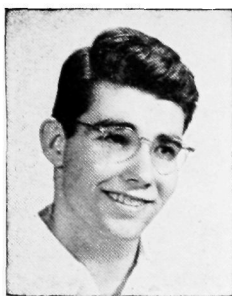


Charles R. Foster
North Wayne
Forestry



David J. Gilmour
Rumford
Forestry





Elton R. Gosse
Stetson
Forestry



Fred K. Hussey, Jr.
South China
Forestry



Joseph C. Iagallo
Worcester, Mass.
Wildlife

19

SENIORS

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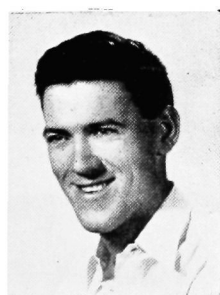
Robert C. Ingraham
Bath
Forestry

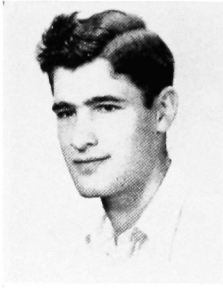


Robert H. Jewell
Old Town
Forestry



Harold E. Kilbreth, Jr.
North Turner
Forestry

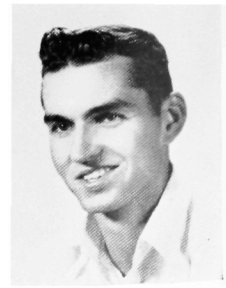




Abbott Ladd
Stillwater
Forestry



Fred J. McLeary
Farmington
Forestry



Elwin Macomber
Dover-Foxcroft
Forestry

19

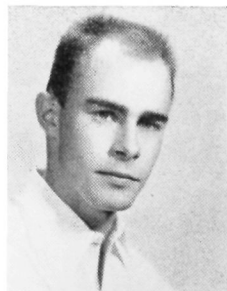
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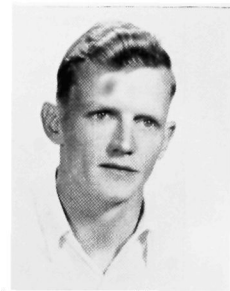
Tony I. Malva
Arlington, Mass.
Forestry



Jackson B. March
Middleboro, Mass.
Forestry



William B. Moore
Kittery
Forestry





Harold C. Nelson
Vassalboro
Forestry



Eben A. Osgood
Bangor
Forestry



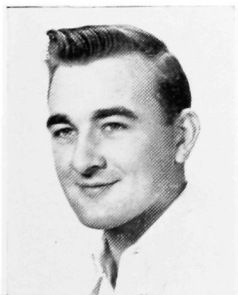
William Philbrick
Skowhegan
Forestry

19

SENIORS

51

Robert W. Pidacks
Rumford
Forestry



Arthur W. Reynolds
Portland
Forestry



Howard A. Roberts
Dexter
Forestry





Richard L. Sawyer
Auburn
Forestry



Dwight B. Smith, Jr.
Lewiston
Forestry



Lauriston S. Taylor
Bethesda, Md.
Forestry

19

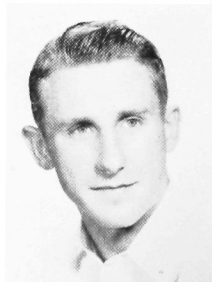
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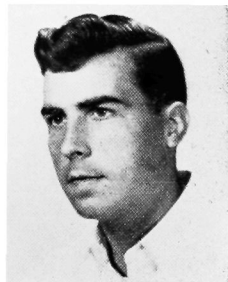
Harmon F. Thurston
North Fryeburg
Forestry

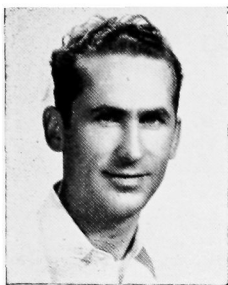


Clinton E. Tripp
Fryeburg
Forestry



Orville K. Tripp
Poland
Forestry

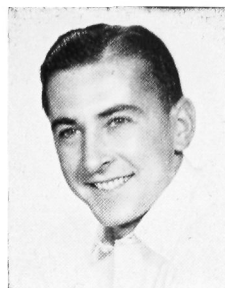




Kenneth O. True
Mercer
Forestry



Stuart M. Turner
Buckfield
Forestry



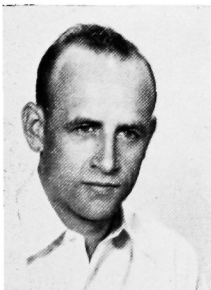
Richmond A. Tuttle
South Deerfield, Mass.
Forestry

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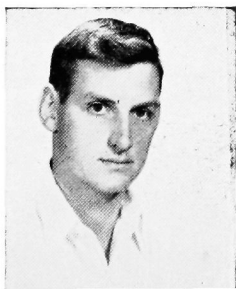
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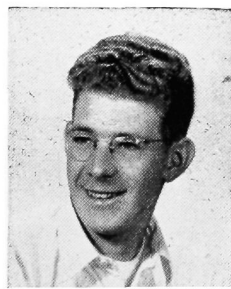
Harold E. Whitney
Salisbury, Vt.
Forestry



Robert W. Wright
Bangor
Forestry



Albert C. Willis
Ellot
Forestry



Seniors Not Pictured

Fred J. Bertoldo
Malden, Mass.
Forestry

Edwin R. Grove, Jr.
Bangor
Forestry

Wilfred L. Colson, Jr.
Shrewsbury, Mass.
Forestry

Leonard F. Keenan
Searsport
Forestry

John R. Dunn
Gardiner
Forestry

George T. Knight
Scarboro
Forestry

Malcolm Duward
Wakefield, Mass.
Wildlife

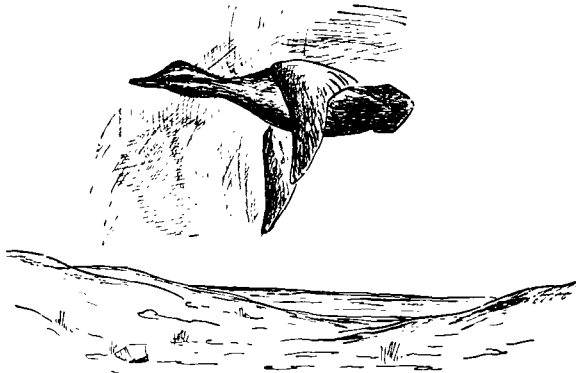
Vaughn F. McCowan
Orono
Forestry

Robert M. Eaton
West Southport
Forestry

Charles W. Walls
Newton Highlands, Mass.
Forestry

Robert W. Fuller
Orono
Wildlife

Robert Umberger
Bangor
Forestry



The Class of '51 Comes Home

DRY YOUR teary eyes and don't cry boys. I know you have your wangans all packed and are ready to head down the tote road as soon as the spring drive is over but that won't be the end of the great class of '51. In my dreams one night I had a revelation that will have you all whistling in a short while.

The whole gang of us was plowing wearily up this cloudy draw and as "Good Deal" Catheron thundered by us someone hollered and asked him if he knew where we were headed. "Sure thing," allowed Al; "we're headed for the foresters' Happy Cruising Grounds! the Eastern Division of Hauck's Happy Acres in particular." A great weight seemed to be lifted from our tired old souls and we quickened our pace so that Bradford, with his filing kit and toothless crosscut, had a hard time keeping up.

Oh! the beautiful scene that unfolded before us as we rounded the last turn. There was the look of utter rapture in all those eager faces. There before us lay a faithful reproduction of the Indian Township Summer Camp. McCowan's awed whisper, "I'm going to love this ?????!! place", haunts me yet—dear old appreciative Mac.

As we drew up before the old rustic gates, Prof. Ashman appeared to call the role as the Class of '51 filed through. Behind him was grouped the reception committee: Mr. Randall passing out Indian Pumps and warning us to be careful of fire around the cabins; Doc Chapman, apologizing for not knowing more about the Silviculture of the region; Doc Young, so happy to see us that he forgot to shove his glasses back up on his nose; Mr. Baker eagerly passing out hand lenses and all hepped up over the many new species to be identified; Mr. Plummer waving merrily from atop a "loggers dream"; Mr. Beyer wondering if anyone brought any cigarettes; and lastly, C. V. Chapman himself indolently ensconsed on the ground with his back to a tree grinning like the bear that swallowed the blumb bob. Golding and Beisel must have been helping George kill the fatted . . . oh no no . . . opening cans of peaches and jars of peanut butter for the prodigal foresters were home at last.

After chow we all returned to our cabins and hit the hay. We were weary from the long journey and the excitement of being

back. I was just about to doze off when there came a deafening explosion from down cabin 9 way and that ended my wonderful dream.

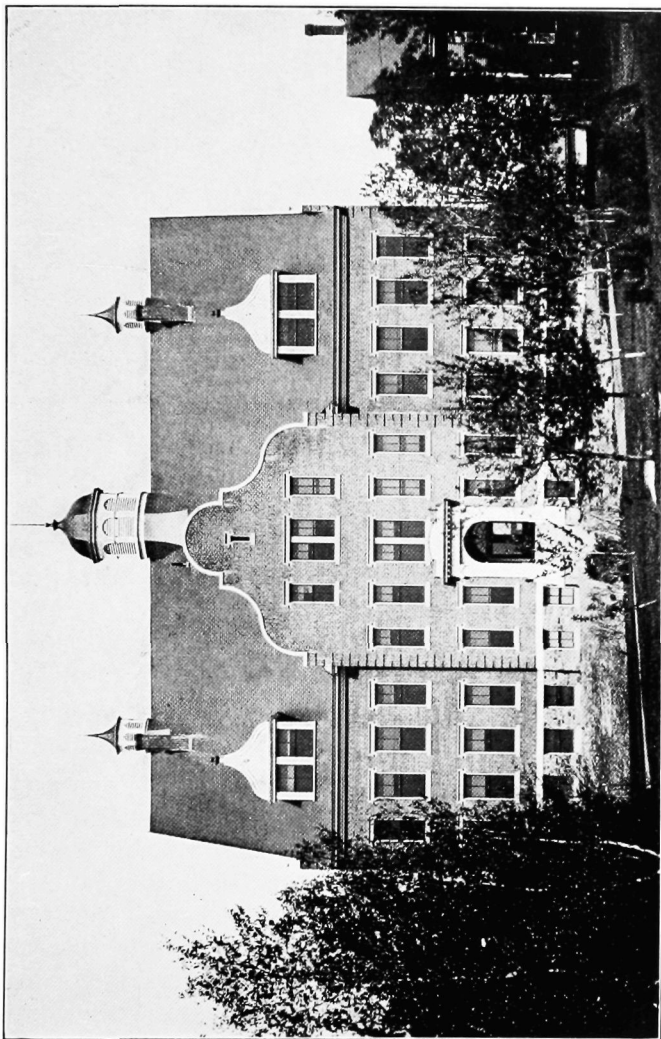
It is comforting to know that in the year to come as we gradually fade away, as all good foresters do, we will gather together again for eternity up yonder. There will be "Zach" and "Tony" with their beards; "Tut" with his contagious laughter; the baseball team being cussed on to victory by manager Smith; "Red" Thurston hurling invective across the volleyball net at the Bull O' the Woods; Kilbreth and Foster running the canteen, but everything is on the house now; the squeal of the tires as test pilot Macomber circles the camp once more to come in for a landing with McLeary, Whitney, March and Eaton on hand with water pistols in case he should crash; "Gus" and "Boot the Instrument" Alieff lousing up the sylvan quietude on the former's blatant two-wheeled velocipede; and the Wildlifers, Bond, Iagallo, Marston, Fuller, Dillenbeck, Carson, and "Pop" Durward as happy with their mouse traps and duck traps as if they were in their right minds. Boynton ('50) will pull all the K.P. and cruising will be strictly for aesthetic purposes for those who find peace and solitude a balm to troubled souls.

Laddies, mates O' '51, go out now with stout hearts and make forestry history in the respected tradition of the Maine men who have gone before you. Spread the work up and down the land that Maine men really never die.

To those of you who may not find this dream quite to your liking, we say never fear, you know what you can do about it—here's your pitchfork, what's your hurry?

—PHILLIP H. CUNNINGHAM





Winslow Hall



1st row: Marple, Bodurtha, Wave, Ouellette, Moir
 2nd row: Swenson, Gregory, Connolly, Gove, Nelson, Leger,
 Crocket, Mount, McLennan
 3rd row: Buchanan, LeClair, Beal, Ingalls, McBride, Rockwell,
 Prue, Rose, Beames, Buck, Crafts, Moreshead, Wentworth

We Juniors

IN THE fall of 1948, one hundred and thirty young, energetic men registered as freshmen foresters and wildlifers. However, over fifty percent casualties resulted from the first year of action. Thus only fifty-three of the original number filled the ranks of the Sophomore class. Here too, heavy losses occurred for the most part from the battle of Aubert Hall. This left only thirty candidates for the Junior class. Some of the original freshman class have undoubtedly been lured away by the promises and threats of the military forces. Perhaps others were charred beyond recovery in the Greenfield fire in the spring of 1950. Still others have decided that perhaps Physical Education is best after all. Regardless of the whereabouts of one hundred, there still remain thirty more to cope with such necessary evils as mensuration, plant monotony, and silviculture. According to Bill Gove, the class brain, such courses

are "snap courses" but Buchanan seems to think that mensuration could be much better if one follows instructions and does as he is told. Too, last year's reports get boring after they have been corrected more than twice.

Although grim facial expressions conclude Dr. Chapman's silvical hour, they soon become even more so as a result of observing Prof. Hyland's collection of torusless pits and plugged vessels through a microscope. Such a problem results in a general consensus of opinion to throw out plant anatomy and merely require wood identification. Regardless of such evils, the class of '52 is still going on as did those who went before it.

At least one member of the class has planned ahead and provided a sturdy replacement for the forestry profession. Llewellyn Rose finally broke down and produced a son who has proved himself a potential forester by walking at the age of seven months.

In regards to the athletic capabilities of the class, they seem to be rather limited. McBride and Connolly are the only ones who are still backing up a rifle butt in the Rifle Club while wildlifer Tibbets has recently won the Golden Gloves Tournament of Maine in a bout in Bangor.

Although the class of '52 has a short history at the present time, we hold much confidence in the fact that history will be made during our summer vacation at Indian Township. By fall of 1951 the majority will be sober enough to start thinking of graduation. We, as many before us, will be prepared to assume the responsibilities of the forestry profession and to those who have entered the military ranks, we wish luck for a safe return and a job well done.

—WESLEY MARPLE



1st row: Laurin, Haskell, Brubaker, R. Allen, Choiniere,
Bouchard, White, Crosman, Grover, Dumont, David, Partridge
2nd row: Kilburn, Walden, Wheeler, Solenberger, Dutton,
G. Allen, Webber, Bishop, Phelon, Parkhurst, Penoyer,
Gifford, Everhart, C. Grant
3rd row: Aldrow, Ford, Donahue, Roberts, Kelly, Dickson,
Cutting, Hampson, Kellogg, Jewett, W. Grant, Getchell,
Willson, Bennett, Schirrmann, Shumway

The History of '53

IN THE fall of 1949 there appeared a new kind of student on the University of Maine campus. After much investigation and observation, the upper classmen had learned, much to their surprise and astonishment, that the freshman forester was again native to the Orono campus having become extinct in the Brunswick region.

Yes, we, the class of '53, had arrived at the University of Maine. During our freshman year we plunged into our studies with much vim, vigor, and hot CO₂. Botany and Zoology received much attention and some study while in Chemistry, Professor Bogan held many of us smellbound. In the field of sports we were well repre-

sented on all the freshman teams considering our size and our long hours in the classrooms and labs. Some of us were, and still are, active in the Forestry Rifle Club and the Woodsman's Week-end team. Last spring many of us helped fight the fire at Greenfield.

Then after a session with the spring final exams, we departed for many points from Maine to California where we were on the scene working in every phase of forestry and wildlife conservation.

Returning this fall we found several very pronounced changes. Art Partridge had been transformed into the class Beau Brummell (no mustache either). Dick Phelon had finally found what he calls a hair tonic that would grow hair on a billiard ball. Peter Shumway is now seen riding about the campus in his hot rod. Two of us became husbands as wedding bells rang for "Half Hitch" Merrill and Don Bouchard. And our own Dick Brubaker had upset D. B. H. Smith's powerful political machine and managed to get elected Secretary of the Forestry Club.

There was also something missing when we returned this fall. Much to our surprise, out of our original number of 70 there were only 48 of us left. Some had left to enter the service while others had changed courses or left school for other reasons. Many more of us are seriously considering entering service as the world crisis grows more severe. Among those who are already filling the military ranks are Carl Bushner, Wes Ellsworth, Warren Peterson, and Stanley Jones. We wish them luck throughout their tour of duty.

—WILLIS GETCHELL





Class of '54

ON THE afternoon of Aug. 21, Princeton, Maine, was invaded by a group of 29 of the most eager Foresters in the state of Maine. The group which constituted the invasion was part of the Freshman class, coming for the two weeks orientation camp.

Most of us didn't know what to expect at camp, but we were made to feel right at home after one of the cook's "bodacious" meals. The first day or two was spent in the mess hall listening to "Smiley" Randall and "Hank" Plummer, who gave us the history of Indian Township and the things we were to do during the next two weeks.

The next two weeks were as full as any doctor's schedule. There were trips to Warden Bagley's, where a portable pump and a walkie-talkie radio were operated by the Frosh; to the poco-moonshine fire tower and an interview with Omar Seeman, the watchman; to the Nason lumber mill in Princeton, where we learned the processes of making lumber; to the Indian Village on Peter Dana Point, where the Frosh later triumphed in a contested baseball game; to the lake in Princeton where nightly we enjoyed a cool swim;

to the "vast uncharted area" through which we tramped that last day, first over hills and through "heaths", and then swimming streams which confronted us. One of our more outstanding expeditions took us through 80 chains of knee deep water while clearing out an old section line.

However, all was not "blood, toil, tears and sweat". We managed to go to the theater at Princeton and the carnival at Woodland where we saw the "White Gardenia"

One of the most enjoyable sounds was the rumbling clang of the "gut hammer", which heralded the most pleasant time of day. Those meals will never be forgotten. Everyone looked as though he put on weight despite the hours of hard work between meals.

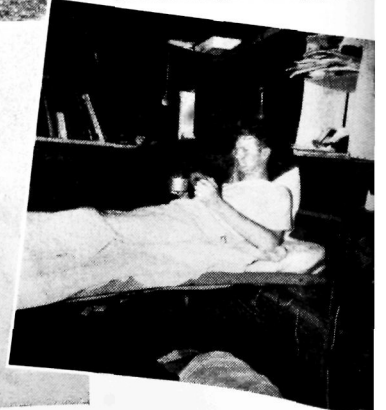
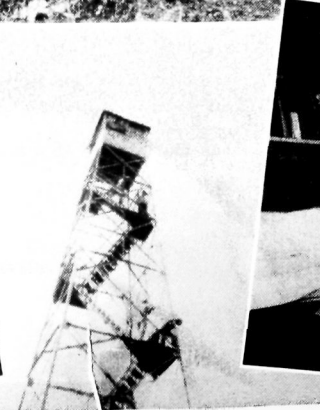
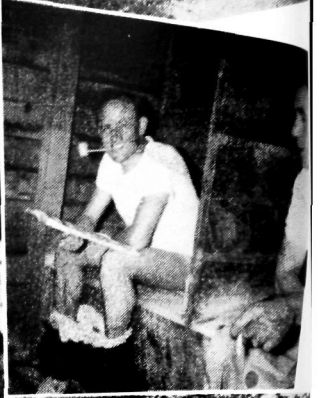
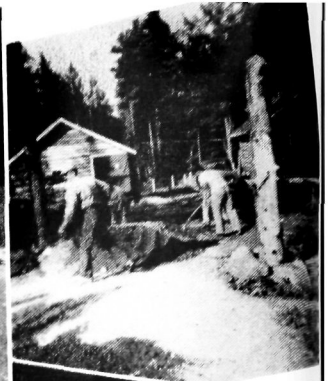
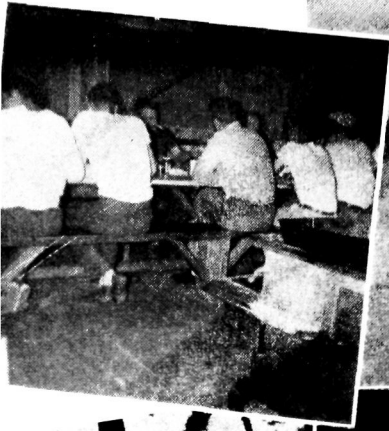
Freshman week found the whole class assembled at the Maine campus with the usual bewildered and humble look common to all Frosh everywhere. There were eighty-five (85) students in all with the out-of-staters outnumbering the Mainiacs with fifty-three (53) of the total. It didn't take the new foresters long to get started making themselves known on campus however. The freshman football team found themselves graced with nine (9) of our number, many of which played on the starting team. The band claimed one (1), Outing Club six (6), Square Dance Club six (6), Glee Club two (2), Basketball team two (2), Track Team four (4), and last but certainly not least, the Forestry Club has a great majority of the Frosh in it. Jack Tygert showed ability to eat fast by winning the pie-eating contest at the Aggie Fair. Steamshovel Standeven, (the name Steamshovel the reader can figure out himself) showed the boys the romantic side of campus life by showing off his new girl friend the day we arrived. Bob Smith has made himself well known in the dorm area with his famous home movies, and OH! what movies.

The future of the class of 1954 is not known as yet, but the bad news from other parts of the world has affected our class already. Two (2) men have already left for the armed services at this writing, and only time will tell how many of us will be gone before graduation time, but watch out all you wood-wasters, fire setters, insects and general nuisances, the class of 1954 is going to be at work sooner or later, doing the job they want to do most.

—CHARLES McCLUSKEY

—NORMAN SCHLAACK

—BOB TATH



SUMMER



CAMP
Kernan

The Bull o the Woods

Junior Forestry Camp

JUNIOR FORESTRY camp, anticipated for three long years by all, finally became a reality. On Monday, June 19th, eastern Washington County and the town of Princeton, in particular, was invaded by hordes of potential Paul Bunyons. By the following day Zach Taylor, Tony Malva, and a few others had come to definite decision as to the style of beard that they would grow so that camp was allowed to get under way. Mr. Randall got things off to a start by taking some of the boys out in the woods to freshen up a few section lines, while the remainder stayed in camp alternately policing up the camp area and setting up the surveying instruments with "Chappy" the surveying instructor. Later the class was divided up into four sections, each of these sections doing a different type of work for a two week period. Following the completion of the prescribed two weeks at one phase of forestry the section would switch to another type of work. The two week surveying course, under the able tutelage of "Chappy", started out by running levels all over the township. This resulted in the startling discovery that Long Lake Campground was 15.7 feet below sea level, a phenomena heretofore unappreciated by the natives of the area. After we had done much leveling of the town and had attended many lectures (which "Chappy" enlivened by giving us the prospects we would have of finishing summer camp before the Army got us), a road was laid out down to the Long Lake Campground.

Following surveying there was a period of general field work. Roads were maintained, section lines repainted, strip cruises undertaken—strip cruising! oh yeah—that was where we had to pull Phil Cunningham out of the woods. We stumbled on to a deer, two weeks or so dead (or alive!) and Phil was certain that the meat had ripened just enough for a luscious steak. We had to drag him bodily away while he bellowed that it was a crime to leave good deer meat to spoil in the woods. That was the first time that I ever saw Phil lose his temper. It was at this time that Chief Fire Warden Ralph Bagley gave us a demonstration of the specialties of his trade. We all climbed a telephone pole with climbers to the accompaniment of Al Catheron's knocking, knobby knees as he shivered up and down a pole.

Doc Chapman came down for a week or so to log out experimental plots in thinning. We helped (???) out by felling, falling, and cutting trees with such gay abandon that it would have bank-

rupt Great Northern to untangle the mess. Shortly after the thinning, a topographic map was made for Val Beisal and the Indian art of skulking was developed to a high degree. It was here that John Dunn discovered the Wild Bagooney Bird, a nearly extinct type found only in the fevered minds of foresters and Lost Weekend candidates.

With two more weeks gone by the big cruise was started consisting of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ '' cruise of a roughly mile square area. It was very obvious that the previously made observation about Long Lake campground being 15 feet below sea level applied to the whole township. George LaBonte spent the better part of a day diving for his chain which reposed on the bottom of Tomah Stream while Bob Foster kept him company diving in Huntley Brook for his Woodsman's Pal. The division doing the big cruise was readily distinguished from the other foresters by their parboiled feet, water wings, sphagnum moss growing on their legs, and a decided reluctance to deviate from the horizontal after the day's work. During the big cruise it was also found that Indian Town was not only nine tenths inundated but also largely comprised of a particular type of grazing land quaintly known as "bee pasture". It was in this "bee pasture" that "Red Heart" Bradford discovered that a bear behind can lead to a bee behind which, in turn, leads to eating from the mantlepiece.

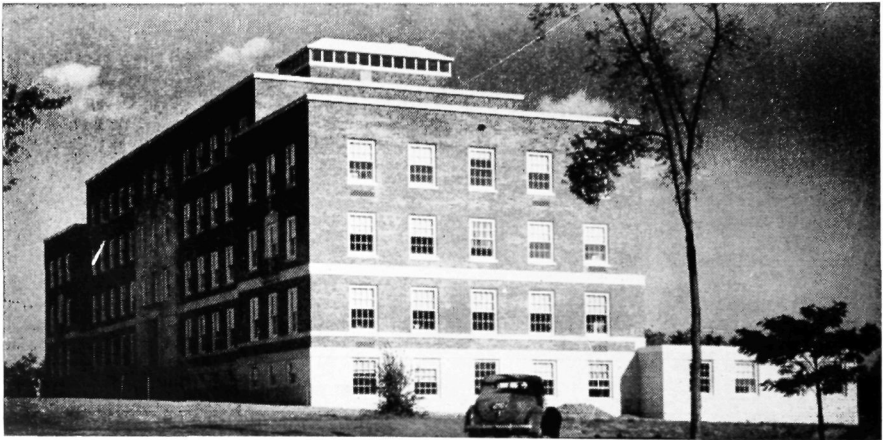
After a day spent cruising, the mighty fine table set by George, the cook, sure hit the spot. After supper (burp) there were such diverse sports as horseshoes, free-for-all volleyball, fishing, and the more remunerative pulp cutting to take up excess energy. We even had a hum-dingy baseball team that did right well for itself except when playing against the Indians at Peter Dana Point. We did beat them once when the braves were called on account of firewater and replaced by boys. The less arduous sport of practicing foresters lingo was indulged in by those too weak to get out to the volleyball court. Phil Cunningham awed them all with, "Wal, get yore wangan out of the dingle and we'll tote it down the road to thah hovel". As the night progressed the boys studying Indian sought out their beautiful (how loose can you use a word?) Indian tutors for their language lessons. A common conclusion was the fact that the single syllable, three and four letter words in English gained at least six syllables and as many letters when translated to Indian. For evening snacks the accommodating Knotty Pine Lunch Room tied with Mulholland's Three Rings Ice Cream Palace.

At sack time things quieted down slowly—Dunn proclaiming in a deep voice, "Gather round as they're feeding the wild girl

now." Alieff vociferously attested to the fact that, "You'll never get it off the ground". From the south end of camp came dull explosions punctuated with the gnashing of teeth and wailing of the few malcontents we were blessed (?!!) with.

Looking back over summer camp, the work, trips, and all serve as the only practical experience the most of us will have from four years of college and from where I sit, it was one of the most valuable phases of the forestry course.

—By FRED McLEARY



*The Home
of
The Forestry Department*



Departmental Affairs

Departmental Affairs

THE DEPARTMENT started the University year with a camp of two weeks duration conducted on Indian Township in which last year's Freshmen, who had not had woods experience, and entering Freshmen participated. Approximately thirty men attended. Under the supervision of A. G. Randall and H. A. Plummer they learned to identify the trees which are most abundant on the Town, did some line clearing work, cut a little wood, and learned the rudiments of pacing and running a hand compass.

At the time of fall registration in September we had 241 students, 211 in Forestry and 30 in Wildlife Conservation. Registration by classes was as follows: Seniors 56, Juniors 37, Sophomores 59, Freshmen 85, and Graduates (W. C.) 4.

Our freshman class which was the third largest in the United States showed a large representation—nearly two-thirds from outside of Maine. Massachusetts continues to lead in the number of out-of-state students, with New Jersey a close second, followed by New York, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

There has been only one change in our faculty of eight men since last year. Dr. H. L. Kutz resigned to become head of the Department of Zoology at Norwich University and has been succeeded by Mr. Horace Quick of Yardley, Pennsylvania. Penn State Forest School B. A. 1937, U. of Michigan M.S. in Wildlife 1940, followed by work for the doctorate at the U. of Michigan. Mr. Quick is especially well qualified for his teaching in the Wildlife and general conservation fields. He has had wide experience in the East, the Rockies, the Canadian Northwest, and Alaska.

A few changes in the curriculum have been made. In Forestry, two required professional courses have been streamlined and accounting and geology formerly electives are now required. In Wildlife, Mensuration is now given for one semester only and Invertebrate Zoology and an additional course in plant taxonomy are required.

Last year we graduated our largest class which numbered 75. Six of these men went into the Armed Services, twelve went on to graduate work, three went to work for tree expert companies, and six were employed by governmental agencies—state or federal.

Most of the others were employed by private industry, with a larger number than usual going to work for small sawmill companies.

Although most non-veteran students have been deferred by their draft boards until the close of the spring semester a few have enlisted and more will probably do so at the end of the present semester. Many of the veterans are members of reserve units and will undoubtedly be called in at the end of the school year. There will surely be a heavy decrease in registration next fall.

Word has just been received from the Society of American Foresters that we are still on the list of accredited schools.

Please send us any up-to-date news about yourselves or any other Maine foresters whom you may meet in your travels. We are working with the Alumni office to form a forestry alumni association, and, if conditions permit, we will have a fiftieth anniversary celebration on the campus in 1953. Plan to be there.

—Professor ROBERT I. ASHMAN



A Sawmill

(Continued from Page 24)

maintenance, .0003% for management. One can easily see that this adds up to some of the most beautiful cases of stomach ulcers in the history of medical science.

Four types of sawmills named in order of their most flagrant stupidity are:

1. New mills under construction—Nothing good can be said for this group.
2. Those who made enough credits during the summer run to cold-deck enough logs to run all winter in order to pay for them.
3. Those who ran all summer and expect to run all winter on logs hauled over a winter road which they will never pay for.
4. Those who say to hell with it and take up truck farming.

—Author Unknown

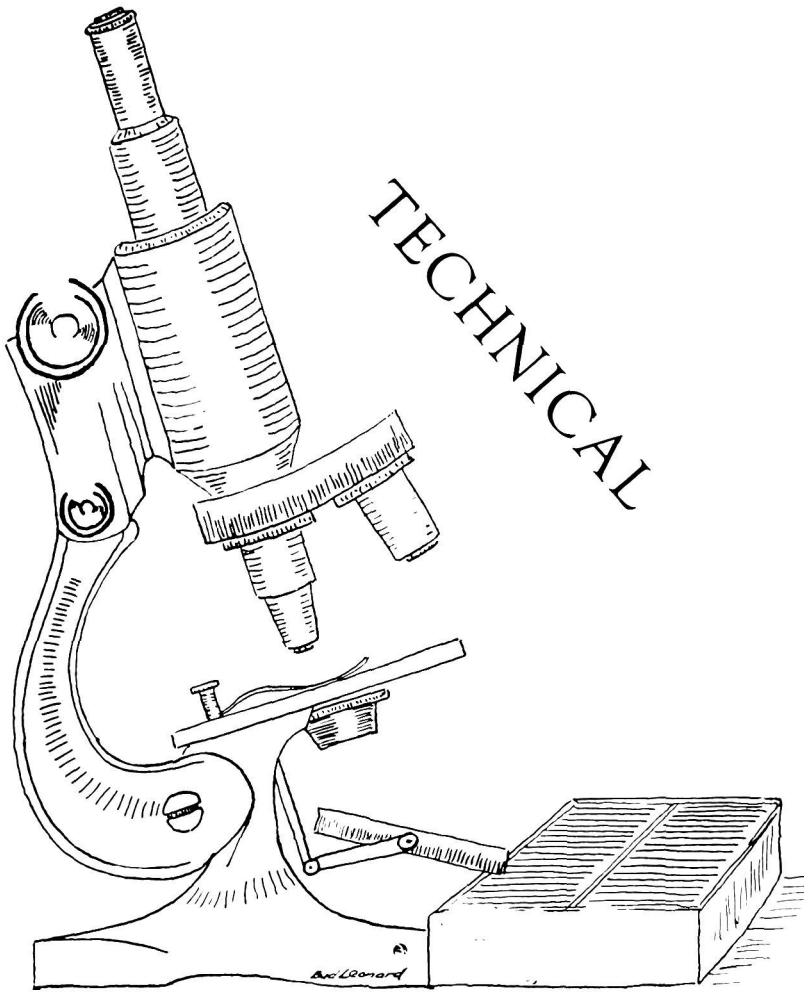
Foresters

Foresters are men by God,
And proud of it we are.
Of all the fields we could have picked,
It was Forestry by far.

When men like Chappey, Art, and Bob,
Are holding on the reins;
We'll learn the things that we should know,
A credit to our gains.

We are a group, a legion of men,
That very few can match;
For spirit and humor we have a yen—
We're free, no strings attached.

—GUS GREGORY



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"The Extension Forester In Maine" — Lou Bissell

"The Deer Herd In Maine" — Malcolm Coulter

White Pine Research

In Maine

By JOHN R. McGUIRE

Forester, Northeast Forest Experiment Station

Foresters sometimes get the impression that white pine silviculture and management are cut and dried—that everything is known about white pine and that no further research is needed. It may be that this impression comes about because so much has been written of the species.

If forestry schools ever run short of thesis subjects, perhaps some promising scholar will analyze the Journal of Forestry by pages devoted to the various tree species. In the first thirty or forty volumes, eastern white pine (or *Pinus strobus* L. if the article is very technical) would undoubtedly lead all the rest. A good deal of this literature resulted from the fact that white pine was long a guinea-pig species for forest research, especially for research in tolerance factors and in forest ecology. As far back as Thoreau, observers have formulated theories of plant succession based on the way white pine stands tend to change to pine-hardwood mixtures after logging or other disturbance.

Despite all that has been written about white pine, there are still major gaps in the information needed to grow pine most profitably. Foresters have a few good guideposts to the practice of white pine silviculture, but the knowledge needed to improve this silviculture is lacking; and data on the merits or profitability of various intensities of forest management are not available. Continuing research is needed.

At present, research in Maine is conducted by three agencies: the Maine Forest Service, the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Maine, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which carries on research through its Forest Service*, Bureau of

*This is primarily an account of white pine research as carried on by the Forest Service's Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in southern Maine. Other white pine research, of course, is in progress elsewhere in the Northeast, and much research directly applicable to Maine conditions has been done in other states. It is impossible, however, to describe all of this work in a brief article.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Some projects are undertaken cooperatively among these agencies.

The Maine Forest Service conducts investigations chiefly in the field of forest entomology. Dr. H. B. Peirson, the State Entomologist, directs the work of the forest insect rangers and the forest insect laboratory, which give Maine the best forest insect detection organization in the country. He also directs research toward control of particular insects. In a recent study, for example, he has followed the course of pales weevil damage to planted stock in the 1947 burn in southwestern Maine. This study has led to the conclusion that any planting of white pine should be deferred until at least the third autumn after fire. By such time the pales weevil build-up that follows fire will have subsided.

At the University of Maine, white pine research is undertaken by Forestry Department personnel assigned to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. The soil-site relationships study of Dr. Harold E. Young and Dr. Roland E. Struchtemeyer is of far-reaching importance to all white pine foresters. Briefly, this study is aimed at determining those physical properties of the soil that are most closely correlated with site index of white pine. The plantation studies of Professor R. I. Ashman, too, are examples of the work at the University. These have shown, among other things, that mixtures of white pine and norway spruce are highly susceptible to white pine weevil damage.

These are only a few examples of the white pine research that is being, or has been, carried on by State agencies. There may also be in progress some other research, by private individuals or organizations in the State, of which I am not aware.

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station began white pine management investigations in the Northeast about 1923 on a limited scale. This program was expanded in 1946, but was interrupted by the 1947 fire. Since the fire, the research program has been resumed and some of it is described in the remainder of this article. The current work is concentrated at the Massabesic Experimental Forest, at Alfred, Maine, where the Station maintains a center for research on problems of the white pine region of New England and New York.

Soon after the Maine forest fire of 1947, the Northeastern Station began a series of studies of post-fire problems. Some of these studies were carried on in cooperation with Forest Commissioner A. D. Nutting. To determine the extent of fire damage in existing

stands. a survey of the burn was made, using aerial photographs and field plots. The inventory data thus obtained were useful in connection with the salvage of 150 million board feet of sawlog material, chiefly white pine. The survey also indicated the varying extent of crown and root damage, showing that some stands were so lightly damaged that they could be left until the next seed crop—or longer.

About 3,000 of the 3,700 acres of the Massabesic Experimental Forest were among the 130,000 acres burned over in 1947 in southwestern Maine. During the winter of 1948, an attempt was made to restock some of the Massabesic burn by aerial seeding of white pine. A biplane (former Navy trainer) fitted with seed-dispersing equipment was used. The plane was flown just above the tree tops to sow a swath about 50 feet wide. In February 1948 about a thousand acres were seeded at the rate of 4,000 seeds per acre and another thousand acres at the rate of 8,000 seeds per acre. These were the itemized costs of the heavier seeding:

Item	Cost per acre
Seed	\$2.40
Ground installations	.20
Flying	.30
Seed mixing	.04
<hr/>	
Total	\$2.94

The seed was not stratified and no poisoning or other rodent-control measures were used. Germination continued through the summer of 1948; some seeds did not germinate until the spring of 1949. On the heavy burns, germination was poor—only 2½ to 15 percent of the seeds germinated at all. On the more moderate burns, where 25 percent or more of the organic matter on the forest floor was unburned, germination was considerably better. In the fall of 1949 the catch on these moderate burns was estimated at 1,300 and 2,300 white pine seedlings per acre for the two densities of sowing; of these an estimated 300-400 seedlings resulted from natural seeding. While airplane seeding holds promise, it is still not a sure method of regenerating white pine in Maine.

Further attempts have been made to employ hand seeding methods. All of these have failed because the seeds were eaten by white-footed mice and other rodents, which seemed to appear on the burn in considerable numbers soon after the fire. Further research in direct seeding of white pine awaits the development of

a suitable rodent repellant; but tests now being made are not far enough along to give conclusive results.

Recent economic studies of the fire-damaged forest lands in southwestern Maine are of interest to the entire white pine region. A 1948 study, dealing with ownership patterns and land-owner attitudes, showed that approximately half of the thousand or so holdings (10 acres or larger) within the burned area are smaller than 75 acres. Buildings present on more than half of these holdings indicate to some extent why tax delinquency was low and why consolidation of ownerships was negligible before the fire. Apparently many persons hold considerable areas of forest and pasture land simply because the land happens to go with a house that is not too distant from a place of employment in town. Even full-time farming (by 15 percent of the owners) is a less common primary reason for holding land than "as a place to live" (25 percent). But the most surprising fact disclosed by this study is that more than 70 percent of the forest-land owners in this part of the white pine country do not regard timber production as a principal reason for holding their forest land.

This study also showed that reduction in growing stock in southwestern Maine, as a result of the fire, represents a continuing loss of at least \$450,000 annually in stumpage, wages, and profits from future timber production.

A 1949 survey by the Station indicated that 34 percent of the burned area appears to be stocked with desirable species, and that an additional 22 percent seems to have sufficient seed sources. There is practically no prospect for natural restocking of desirable species on the remainder (56,700 acres); of this about 34,000 acres are lands on which planting is practical. The planting of this extensive area is a high priority need of the white pine region of the State.

Much of the current research at the Massabesic Experimental Forest is directed at the general problem of how to make white pine forests more productive: How well do increasingly intensive forest practices pay off? To the forest manager, there is no fine dividing line between economics and silviculture. Low productivity is usually just another name for low income; both are not only causes, but also effects of poor forest management. This, of course, is a situation that has interested Maine foresters since Ray Rendall began to keep detailed records on the Bates Forest (the forerunner of the Massabesic) and since Austin Cary made his first observational studies in the white pine country.

One important part of the current program at the Massabesic

Forest involves testing on pilot-size operations the application of different intensities of silviculture and other forest practices.

Conducting forest-management tests on a pilot-operation basis is a practical way of introducing economic considerations into forest-management studies. As mentioned before, the literature on white pine is considerable. But almost all of it is based on results from small plots or from specialized studies. Now is an appropriate time to put these segments of information together in logical systems covering all phases of white pine silviculture and to test them on a "pilot-plant" scale. Meanwhile, some specialized studies and sample-plot work will be continued. In fact, it is expected that gaps in our basic information will be more clearly indicated in the process of making the pilot-operation tests.

The elements of forest management included in the pilot operations—which are conducted on some 32 compartments of the Massabesic Experimental Forest averaging 37.5 acres each—are classes of cutting practice, end-product objectives, and silviculture systems. An evaluation of silvicultural aspects as well as the economic aspects are important features of the study. The total purpose is to explore and try out alternative methods of growing and harvesting white pine (and intermingled hardwoods) and to evaluate them in physical terms of input and output.

Cutting practices used in these tests are grouped into four classes ranging from high-order downward to poor. The high-order class includes the best silvicultural and harvesting methods designed to build up and maintain the full productive capacity of the forest site. The good cutting-practice class of measures is aimed at a slightly lower goal and the fair class at a still lower yield objective but one that is nevertheless designed to keep the lands reasonably productive. The poor cutting practice class is included to round out the basis for comparisons.

Incorporated in the tests of high-order and good cutting practice classes are variations in end-product objectives. For example, a good order of silviculture is tested on the one hand for crops of integrated products—high-quality sawlogs, pulpwood, etc. On the other hand, the same intensity of appropriate management methods is used to grow maximum crops of box logs and pulpwood—perhaps two such crops can be grown in the same span of years that it would take to grow one crop of quality sawlogs.

Also incorporated in the upper classes of cutting practices are trials of different systems of regeneration cutting. Systems such as shelterwood that result in even-aged stands will be compared

with systems such as patch cutting that tend to produce uneven-aged stands.

The foregoing large-scale experiments should yield results of interest to all forest-land owners and operators. Of particular interest to the small woodlot owner, however, is another current study concerned with two aspects of pine woodlot management: (1) annual cutting and (2) owner logging. Frequent cutting provides the woodlot owner with a regular forest income to meet his fixed annual costs and thus removes most of the pressure to liquidate growing stock. It also gives the woodlot owner enough practice in forestry skills to become proficient and, since the volume of each cut is small, it encourages him to log the cut himself instead of selling stumpage. It remains to be shown, however, whether white pine can be grown and reproduced successfully with light, annual cutting.

Owner logging, too, has several advantages. A large part of woodlot income could be in the form of wages for labor. Are these wages attractive in comparison with other possible employment? Also, owner-logging facilitates integration of small forest units with certain other types of enterprise such as farming or resort-keeping. Are requirements for woodlot labor and equipment such that integration is possible? These are some of the questions that are being studied now on two 50-acre areas of the Massabesic Forest.

During the summer of 1950, a cooperative study of rehabilitation needs on parts of the Massabesic Forest was undertaken by the Northeastern Station and the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. As a result of this survey, a project is now being planned to compare returns from several levels of investment in planting and other kinds of rehabilitation work.

These are some of the studies of white pine that are now being carried on in Maine. They may fill in some of the gaps in our knowledge of white pine forestry, and may help to improve timber cutting and other forestry practices in this important forest type.

Of course the research job is not yet completed, and it may never be completed. New gaps in our knowledge probably will appear. New research programs will be needed to fill these gaps.

The Extension Forester In Maine

By LOUIS P. BISSELL

Extension Forestry Specialist

Rural adult education in agriculture is the broad purpose of the Extension Service of the University of Maine. To supply the needs of technical information for farmers and other rural people, an educational program must of necessity be geared to the local problems of each county. For this purpose, the Maine Farm Bureau was formed to promote extension work at the county level. The U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperates with the University with technical assistance and partial reimbursement.

In most Maine counties there are three extension agents—the County Agricultural Agent, the Home Demonstration Agent, and the 4-H Club Agent. Assistant agents have been appointed in two of the larger counties. The work of the county agent is directed toward teaching the farmer how to improve his farm practices for a higher income and a better living. Local Farm Bureau committees aid the county agent in preparing his program of work by helping him to analyze local farm problems and to develop a teaching program to solve these problems. With local guidance, the county agent helps the farmer to help himself.

Since the county agent cannot be expected to be trained in handling all farm problems, there is a staff of specialists at the University in Orono to provide him with technical information in dairy, poultry, forestry, engineering, and other fields. Extension service organization is quite similar from state to state and the work of the extension forester, or forestry specialist as he is known in Maine, is much the same in all states. Funds for the appointment of state extension foresters were made available by the Clark-McNary Act of 1924.

The work program of the Maine extension forester is closely coordinated with county problems as determined by the Farm Bureau committees and the county agents. Outlined in the 1951 Plan of Work are three major projects—farm woodland management, town forests, and 4-H forestry. Maple syrup and Christmas tree production and better home grounds are included as minor pro-

jects. Cooperation is given and received from the several public and private organizations performing forestry promotion or service functions in Maine, such as the Production and Marketing Administration, Maine Forest Service, Soil Conservation, Maine Maple Producers Association, Maine Department of Agriculture, New England Forestry Foundation, forest industry groups, and others.

FARM WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Extension service education in farm woodlot management stresses the inclusion of the farm woodlands in the farm plans. Self-operation by the owner is suggested to obtain the highest utilization, the wage return for the logging, and the use of good forest practices. The farmer who manages his woodlands to produce an annual cash crop is able to make frequent light cuts to maintain a high growth rate on trees of desirable species. Mature, defective, or weed trees are harvested to leave a residual stand of vigorous, high quality trees for later harvest. The resultant mixed stand of all ages is windfirm, relatively free of insect and disease damage, and in good condition for natural reproduction of commercially valuable trees.

Forestry practices of the highest order, as well as the most destructive, are found on Maine farm woodlots. Yankee thrift and good common sense have enabled many untrained farmers to apply their farming knowledge to the woodlot with the result an excellent stand of timber. The county agent, with the guidance of the extension forester, helps the farmer and the small woodlot owner to apply common sense practices to his woods operations and marketing. Such education and assistance is given by newspaper and radio publicity, personal visits to the woodlot, public meetings inside and in the woods, and demonstration areas. For the farmer who cannot do his own operating, the county agent can help market the timber by good practice, or he can refer the farmer to one of the service agencies, public or private, which can mark the timber by good forestry practice and supervise the logging operation.

TOWN FORESTS

Most Maine towns own forest land, the majority of it unproductive and acquired after non-payment of taxes by the owners. Few individuals care to buy this land and the town must either improve it or carry it as completely unproductive of taxes or income. On the other hand, some town-owned forest land supports merchantable timber or promising young growth. To accomplish good forest

management practices on all these areas to the profit of the town, it is recommended that town forests be established.

Management assistance by public foresters is available to the town for the asking, and the woods work can be done by regular town labor, the town unemployed, or by community groups. Tree planting, improvement cuttings, and harvest cuttings have been accomplished by a number of towns. While the general employment level is high, relatively little work is done, but increased activity is expected at such time as there may be unemployed and tax delinquent acres of forest land.

4-H CLUBS

The contribution of 4-H Clubs to rural living has long been recognized in this country. 4-H Club members in Maine may study forestry as well as a variety of other agricultural projects. The extension forester has prepared a study program covering four years as follows: first year, tree identification; second, tree reproduction; third, improvement cuttings; fourth, harvesting the tree crop.

In 1950, seven 4-H forestry clubs were formed in six counties. The extension forester provides these clubs and individuals with forestry instruction in bulletins, classes and field trips. A three-day school was held in Orono in 1949 and in 1950 with attendance of one 4-H member from each county. These schools were made possible with cash contributions from the pulp and paper companies buying wood in Maine.

MAPLE SYRUP AND CHRISTMAS TREE PRODUCTION

The production of maple syrup and Christmas trees on Maine farms is encouraged by the extension forester as sources of supplementary income at a time of year when little other work can be done on the farm. Farmers are shown how to grow sugar maples and Christmas tree species for best production, and are assisted in production and marketing problems. New research results and other pertinent information are presented in publicity, at meetings, and in personal farm visits.

BETTER HOME GROUNDS

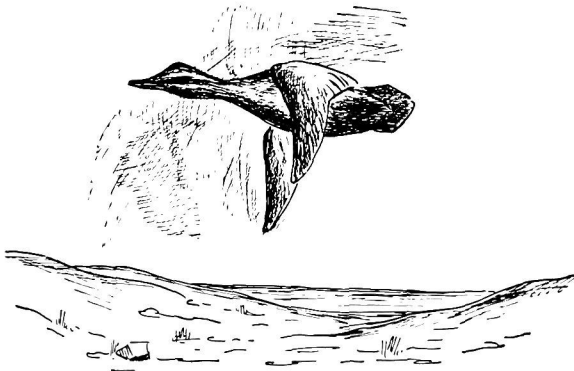
The extension forester of Maine has an additional duty in that he carries on instruction in landscape gardening in the absence of a specialist in this field. Emphasis is laid on the use of simple plans for economy, beauty, and minimum cultural work. As with other extension projects, the county agents carry on the local

work, the extension forester acting as a source of technical information.

Varied as the above projects are, the requests for information which come to the University by mail and phone from residents of Maine, and other states as well, pose many difficult questions. Every effort is made to supply the desired information. The members of the teaching staff and the Agricultural Experiment Station have been of great assistance on many of these problems. Questions range from "Where can I buy a mine detector?" and "What ails my sick shade tree?" to "What's the value of the timber in my back pasture?" or "Why doesn't my maple tree run more sap?"

To sum up, the extension forester brings forestry education to Maine people through the county agents. Where the extension service cannot render the desired service, the individual is directed to the proper agency to complete the job of assistance.

The increased interest in forestry in recent years indicates a new appreciation of our native trees and their value to the individual and the community. Foresters can help themselves and their profession by developing this appreciation of our forests and helping to apply good forest practices.



The Deer Herd In Maine

By MALCOLM W. COULTER

Assistant Leader

Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit

Since Colonial times the white-tailed deer has been held in high esteem by man. Early settlers found in the deer herd a ready source of food as well as various articles such as gloves, jackets, and knife handles. Since that time man's use of the deer herd has continued to be of importance, although considerably changed in object. Food and various articles may now be regarded as by-products of a far more valuable property of the herd—its recreational use.

The best information available indicates that 70 per cent of those who hold a Maine hunting license hunt deer as contrasted with about 30 per cent who hunt ruffed grouse and 20 per cent who seek rabbits and hares. These hunters have harvested legally an annual crop of from 30,000 to 39,000 white-tails during recent years, or in excess of two million pounds of venison each season. Few hunters expect to show a financial gain from the commercial value of their trophy, although their sport—recreational use of the deer herd—results in the expenditure of countless dollars for travel, clothing, guns, ammunition, food, lodging, and many other items. Until an intensive study of the expenditures and investments made for deer hunting is conducted in Maine, estimates of the monetary value of our herd are largely speculation. However, we can gain some idea of this value from other studies.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has estimated that each deer killed has a tangible value of \$100.00 in addition to the value of its meat, hide and lesser by-products. Another study, made in Vermont, indicated that each deer killed by a non-resident in 1944 resulted in an expenditure of \$227.00; each killed by a resident cost \$73.00.

Accurate historical information on Maine's deer herd is scanty. Remains of deer have been found in the shell heaps along the coast, attesting to their presence during pre-historic times. Colonial

records indicate that they were common when the white man arrived.

Deer were first protected in Maine in 1830 when the open season was set as September to December inclusive. Later the season consisted of the period July to February inclusive! There was no season limit prior to 1873; there was a limit of three from 1873 to 1892; two up until 1925, and one since that date. In 1931, 7,755 white-tails were bagged legally in Maine; 22,591 in 1942; 31,728 in 1946 and slightly over 39,000 in 1950.

Logging, the clearing of land for agriculture, and in many cases subsequent abandonment of that land, have greatly expanded and improved the deer range in Maine. Improved habitat combined with more careful regulation of the harvest have resulted in a larger herd than existed during much of the settlement period.

Concentrations of portions of the herd have varied within the State. Some sections, even now, have only moderate or low populations, while in others deer are abundant. This shifting in concentrations is believed to be the result of changing land-use practices in different sections of the State and has been noted since white man first entered what is now the State of Maine. A paragraph from the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game for 1900 to His Excellency, Llewellyn Powers, Governor of Maine, illustrates this point.

Many years ago deer were fairly plenty and suddenly disappeared, as was claimed on account of wolves; later they reappeared and were quite numerous in certain sections, and were scarce in other sections. Later they appeared to change their locality and grew scarce in those sections where they had been plenty, and increased in other sections. The reason for this is in all probability due to the feed question.

Since one in about every eight men, women, and children in Maine hunt deer, along with several thousand non-residents, it is little wonder that the citizenry is interested in maintaining a large or ever increasing deer herd. However, herein lie some of the greatest potential dangers to our herd. We need only to turn to states like Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Vermont to witness the dire consequences of public demand for more and more deer. In these states overpopulations are now resulting, or have resulted, in extensive crop and forest damage, malnutrition among the deer, and deterioration of the deer range to an extent that several years recovery will be necessary in many areas before either trees or deer can thrive again. Under these conditions reduction of

the herd is beneficial to the deer range and in turn to the animals.

In the face of low or diminishing populations of many other game species and of the increasing numbers of hunters, the concept that an overpopulation presents one of the most serious potential problems to the deer herd is indeed one that is difficult to understand. Even in those states where harmful overpopulations have existed, it has taken years of public education through lectures, pictures, demonstration trips, and other media to convince the public that herd reduction was necessary. It may be well to examine this problem in more detail.

First, the white-tailed deer has a rather high, although variable, reproductive capacity. Annual increases up to 60 per cent have been indicated. Potential productivity is reduced to actual productivity by environmental resistance; the more nearly optimum the conditions (either natural or man-made) the higher the rate of reproduction. The George Reserve in Michigan furnishes a striking example. Four does and two bucks were introduced to this 1200 acre enclosure in 1928. During the first six years the herd grew to 160 animals. During the 13 years from 1934-35 through 1946-47 an average spring population of 83.9 deer produced an average of 36.8 fawns per year, an annual increase of 44 per cent. Over a period of several years the increase varied from 12-15 per cent for the lowest extremes to 60-70 per cent for the highest.

A deer herd then, composed of many thousand animals, is capable of pyramiding to large size in a short period of time.

Secondly, the stage for a rapid population increase is set by:

a. Extensive pulp or logging operations or the reversion of abandoned farm lands, both of which create ideal deer habitat during the early successional stages. Resulting sprout growth and reseedling usually make available greatly increased quantities of spring, summer and autumn forage to which the herd rapidly responds. Since deer are free to wander from spring until autumn the food supply in any local area rarely presents a problem.

b. Restriction of hunting to a point where only part of the annual surplus is removed. The most likely manner in which this may come about is through a buck law (prohibiting the shooting of does). This ill-founded tool has several other drawbacks that will not be elaborated upon here. It may be well to note that a buck law is often suggested by various sincere, although uninformed, groups in Maine. The experiences of other states have demonstrated clearly the ultimate hazards of this law.

Third, during the winter deer habitually concentrate into small local herds and are usually restricted in their movements

because of snow. The areas in which they concentrate are commonly termed winter deer yards. These concentration areas are generally sites which afford greater protection from the elements. In Maine typical yard sites are cedar swamps, and bog areas with rather dense forest growth and protection from winds. In other parts of New England (for example the hilly, second growth hardwood forests of southern Vermont) slopes with southerly exposures are sought, and in some sections small stream valleys.

In Michigan an estimated 5 per cent of the summer range in the Lower Peninsula is used for winter range and about 10 per cent in the Upper Peninsula. In Wisconsin an estimated 10 per cent of the summer range is utilized as winter range. Those who have studied the winter deer conditions in Maine consider it doubtful if much more than 10 per cent of the herd's summer range is used during the critical winter months.

Finally, with a deer herd concentrated into comparatively small wintering areas, the available food during two or three critical months is restricted. When the herd grows so large that there is not enough food in wintering areas to support the deer, starvation and serious damage to browse species in the yards take place, even though summer range is adequate for the increased herd. Starvation often begins with the deer of the year. Being smaller they are unable to reach as high for food as older animals.

The most obvious solution to this condition of starvation, or lack of available food in wintering areas, would seem to be some method of management to increase natural food production, or provision for artificial feeding. These methods have been attempted in states where the problem has been acute. Cutting to increase sprout growth in yards, artificial planting, carrying in or dropping from a plane of baled cedar and other foods have given very temporary relief, or none at all, and usually at unjustified costs. Officials in all of these "problem" states now agree that only one course can be effective or is proving effective—herd reduction.

The object of herd reduction is to bring the population of animals into balance with the ability of the winter yards to carry the herd through the bottleneck, or winter period, before Nature takes a hand by eliminating the surplus through starvation. In Michigan, where public abhorrence to herd reduction prevented prompt action, nature did take a hand. An estimated 50,000 deer, mostly fawns, were lost through starvation during the winter of 1946-47! More important than the loss of deer, even though much less spectacular, was the damage to the yards.

If man does not adequately reduce the herd through harvest,

it is lost to him, along with its recreational and economic benefits. Also lost for a period of several years is the vital winter range. The excessive browsing prior to starvation severely damages palatable food species, and their recovery to a point where they again furnish adequate deer food may require several years.

In principle the problem is similar to that of a dairyman with his herd of cattle and his pasture. Too many cattle in the pasture are like too many deer in the deer range. It is comparatively easy to see conditions in the pasture. Unfortunately the deer situation is not always readily apparent and an appraisal of it is dependent upon careful surveys by competent, trained personnel. It should be pointed out that an overbrowsing problem is not likely to be state-wide. It is more probable, as in other states, that it would involve portions of the deer range.

Why discuss an overpopulation problem—one that is merely potential as yet so far as the Maine herd is concerned?

First, even though our herd may be in reasonably good balance with its present range, changing economic conditions can soon alter the amount of forest cutting or other land-use practices in Maine. This change could, over a relatively short period, reduce much of our good deer habitat.

Second, since regulation of the herd is still in the hands of the legislature, it is conceivable that curtailment of hunting by a buck law, shortened season, or other means could result in too small a harvest. This has happened in other states.

And third, in every instance where large scale overpopulations have occurred in this country the public acted too late. Their reluctance to positive action has been the most difficult obstacle to hurdle.

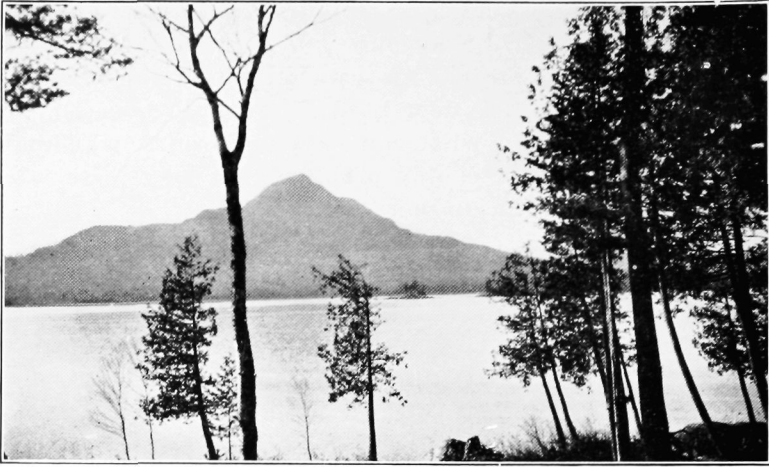
Fortunately, the Federal Aid Division of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game has been conducting research on the deer herd. It is hoped that this work will continue and through it the public will have advance notice in the event that a serious situation develops.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that there is no concrete evidence as yet of large scale overpopulation, at least throughout much of Maine. Also, if overpopulations occur they are likely to involve only portions of the State where unusually good habitat conditions have developed during recent years.

However, it is well always to bear in mind that sound deer management can involve herd reduction under some conditions

and that this may be just as important as herd increase under other circumstances. Foresters, wildlife workers, sportsmen's groups and other conservation clubs and services have a definite responsibility in stimulating an awareness of the possibilities that can arise with Maine's deer herd. By realizing what has happened to other herds and what can happen to ours, we should be in a better position to meet any problem that may arise whether it involves herd reduction or increase.





WITH
THE
ALUMNI

1906

David Rogers retired from his position as supervisor of the Plumas National Forest in California several years ago and is now doing consulting forestry work. Two of Dave's nephews, Dick Elliott and Colin MacLean have graduated in forestry from the University of Maine.

W. O. Frost retired this fall as State Blister rust agent for Maine after many years service. Jack was given a testimonial party in the offices of the Forest Commissioner just before his retirement to private life.

1909

George Carlisle is still active in the Bangor consulting firm of Prentiss & Carlisle and in the management of the lands belonging to the Cassidy Estate.

Bernard Chandler's address is 2 Albemarle St., Westmoreland Hills, Md.

1910

Marshall Reed is a lumberman in Roxbury, Maine.

Bill Wentworth attended the alumni breakfast in Boston at the 1950 SAF section meeting.

1911

George Bearce is manager of the St. Regis Paper Co. plant at Bucksport formerly owned by the Seaboard Paper Co.

Niles Pinkham has been a pulpwood operator in Fort Kent, Maine for many years.

1912

Lloyd Houghton is working as a superintendent with the Great Northern Paper Co. He is still running his forest nursery at 178 Leighton St., Bangor, Me. Lloyd spoke before the Forestry Club last year telling many humorous yarns about woodsmen he has known.

1913

Arthur Amadon is Supt. of Tree Nurseries for the State of N. Y. His address is 2168 14th St., Troy, N. Y.

Ernest Savage is living at 127 Maple St., Bangor, Maine. He is employed by the St. Regis Paper Company.

1914

Charles Atwood is superintendent of the Wood Department of the Oxford Paper Co., Rumford, Maine.

1915

Chester Norton is living at 3 Mulberry Road, Milton, Mass.

Montford Patten's address is 202 Kenivick Drive, Syracuse 8, New York.

1917

W. G. Wahlenberg is working for the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C. After long years of research in the southern pineries culminating in his excellent book, Long-leaf Pine, published by the Pack Foundation in cooperation with the Forest Service, he is now studying Appalachian Hardwoods. Mr. Wahlenberg attended the Forestry Alumni banquet in Washington in December.

1918

Bob Parmenter is still Extension Forester for Massachusetts with headquarters at Amherst. He attended the Alumni banquet at the National SAF meeting in Washington and boosted the morale of the youngsters in extension work who have been on the job only 10 or 15 years.

1919

George Faulkner is still supervisor with the Maine Forest Service and is living at Ellsworth, Maine.

Dwight Demeritt is working with the Dead River Co., Bangor, Maine. He is in charge of land management for the company. "D. B." is now a member of the Council of the SAF.

1920

Bob Averill is working for Prentiss & Carlisle in Bangor, Me. and is living at 118 Royal Rd., Bangor, Maine.

1921

John Barron is working for Diamond Match Company in Spokane, Washington.

1922

David Tabbutt is Forester with the Division of Timber Management, U.S.F.S., Washington, D. C.

1923

William Foss is Assistant Director of Division of Lands & Forests for the N. Y. State Conservation Department. His address is Delmar, N. Y.

1924

Gregory Baker is an Associate Professor in the Forestry Department here at the University of Maine. Greg's address is Orono, Maine.

Ralph Hutchinson is with the N. Y. State College, School of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y. Hutch is in charge of the Huntington Forest which is managed by the college. His address is R.F.D., Salt Springs St., Fayetteville, N. Y.

Gilbert Hills is District Forester for the Massachusetts Dept. of Conservation. His address is 115 East Jaffrey St., East Weymouth 89, Mass.

Julian Merrill is with the Woods Department of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Nipigan, Ontario, Canada.

1925

Hubert Kirk Stowell of the Stowell Silk Spool Co., of Bryant's Pond, Maine has a son, Dexter, at the University taking business administration.

Maynard Linekin is with the Canadian International Paper Company in Clova 6, Abitibi, P. Q.

1926

Clarence Dowd is in wood procurement work for the International Paper Co., with headquarters at Chisholm, Maine.

Francis Weatherbee is teaching at Graham Eckes School, Palm Beach, Florida.

Gerald Wheeler is supervisor of the Green Mountain National Forest in Rutland, Vermont.

Austin Wilkins is Deputy Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine. His headquarters are at the State House in Augusta, Maine. He has a daughter at the University of Maine.

Gerald Wing is with the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company of Waterville, Maine.

Myles Standish is Chief Forester for the Brown Co. His address is 311 Church St., Berlin, N. H.

1927

Ralph Swift is custodian of the Camden Hills State Park, Camden, Maine.

George Turner lives at 166 East Avenue, Burlington, Vt.

Henry Waldo is with the Franconia Paper Co., in Lincoln, N.H.

Lyndall Parker is superintendent of the Auburn Water District, Auburn, Me. His address is 9 South Goff St., Auburn, Maine.

Bill Parsons is now with the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

Joe Pike is a Blister Rust Agent in Bridgton, Maine.

Norman Meserve is District Superintendent for the American Lumber & Treating Company, P. O. Box 187, Florence, S. C.

Al Nutting is Forest Commissioner for the State of Maine with headquarters at Augusta, Maine.

Elmer Kelso is with the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Waterville, Maine. He is Chief Forester, North.

Tom Dickson is with the Dickson Brothers Lumber Company of Mexico, Maine. Tom, Jr. is a student in forestry at the University of Maine.

Vose Armstrong is with the Passamaquoddy Land Company, Calais, Maine.

1928

Allen Goodspeed is engaged in teaching and timberland management at the W. Va. University at Morgantown, West Virginia.

1929

Harold Arey is with the Southern Sales Dept., Stanley Rule & Level Co., Dallas, Texas. His address is 3921 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas 5, Texas.

Clifton Hall is with the Extension Service at 500 Calhoun State Office Bldg., Columbia, S. C. Cliff has a boy 10 years old.

Byron McPheters is with the St. Regis Paper Company — Whitneyville Lumber Co., Whitneyville, Maine.

Lowell Rawson is a Forester with the A.F.P.I. and is living at 185 Winter Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

1930

Henry Plummer is an instructor in Logging at the University of Maine. Henry received his M.F. degree from Yale in the fall of 1950.

George Winter is with the St. Regis Paper Company at Bucksport, Maine.

1931

Lawrence Gray is with the Diamond Match Company in Fryeburg, Maine.

Ken Keeny is Supervisor of the Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Henry Libby is with the S.C.S. in Island Falls, Maine.

Paul Morton is in charge of the woodlands and mill of the Draper Corporation in Guilford, Maine.

Francis Smalley is with the Eagle Square Mfg. Co., "The Stanley Works" in South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

1932

Allen Bratton is Chief Forester for the State Board of Equalization & Assessment, State office bldg., Albany, N. Y. His address is Rm. 8, 30 Main St., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Wilfred Davis is Chief of Fire Control in Region 2 with the U.S.F.S. His headquarters are in Denver, Colo.

Orestes Rumasza is an engineer with the Lane Construction Company. His address is 167 Portland Street, Rochester, N. H.

Michael Stalmuke is with the Woodlands Department of the International Paper Company in Pascagoula, Miss. He is a division superintendent in charge of wood procurement. Prof. Ashman had a good talk with Mike at Lake City, Florida in August, 1949.

1933

Harold (Weasel) Barrett is still with the U.S.F.S. He is now working with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Upper Darby, Pa. He attended the SAF meeting in Washington in December and talked over old times at winter camp with the alumni in his "age class."

John Bankus is now a Colonel in the U. S. Army assigned to duty in Germany.

Dick Elliott is District Forest Ranger with the U.S.F.S. in Bridgewater, Virginia.

Edwin Giddings after teaching Forest Mensuration at Maine from 1946 to 1948, resigned to become forester for the Penobscot Purchasing Company of Great Works, Maine. Ed helped organize the Eastern Maine Forest Forum of which he was the first chairman. He is now Secretary of the New England section SAF.

Bob Pendleton is supervisor of the Central Division of the Maine Forestry District with headquarters at Island Falls, Maine. Bob attended the national meeting of the SAF in Washington.

Don McKiniry is in the nursery business at Elkton, Virginia.

Fred Wiers is a consulting forester in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Joe Penley is running the Penley Brothers Hardwood Company at West Paris, Me.

1934

Harlan Fitch is in the lumber business in his home town of Groton, Mass. Harlan does some consulting work on the side. He attended the recent SAF meeting in Washington.

James M. Attridge is acting Chief Forester, N. E. Forestry Foundation with headquarters in Antrim, New Hampshire.

Carl Johnson is Extension Forester, West Virginia University, in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Howard McCracken is with the McCracken Lumber Company in Brewer, Maine.

1935

George D. Carlisle is a member of the Prentiss & Carlisle consulting forestry concern in Bangor, Maine.

Maurice Goddard is director of the Mont Alto Branch of the Pennsylvania State Forest School at Penn State College.

George Morrill is working for the Brown Company in Berlin, New Hampshire.

Sam Reese is Supt. of Grounds, Wilmington Country Club, 306 W. 22nd St., Wilmington, Del.

1936

Ruel Foster is Supt. of Dry Kilns with the Atlas Plywood Co., Howland, Maine.

Dick Gaffney is business manager for the Great Neck (L. I.) Public Schools and is living at 5 Darley Rd., Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

George Northup is in the cooperage business with Hunter-Wilson in Rene, Pa.

Fred Winch is Extension Forester with the Dept. of Forestry, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, New York and is living at 812 Hanshaw Rd., Ithaca, N. Y.

1937

Bill Messeck was recently appointed State Forester for New Hampshire.

Ed Stuart is consulting forester in Avalon, Virginia. Ed says it is hard work competing with the free services offered by the state, federal and industrial foresters.

George Trimble is with the U.S.F.S. in Parsons, West Virginia. Dick is still engaged in watershed studies and has become greatly interested in forest soils.

Harold Young is Ass't Professor of Forestry at the U. of M., Orono, Maine. Harold is teaching Mensuration and Aerial Photogrammetry and studying the relationship between forest soils and the height growth of white pine.

Bob Laverty is an engineer with the Great Northern Paper Company in Millinocket, Maine. Bob is a frequent visitor at the Forestry Department office.

Raynor Brown is a timberland owner and operator. He is living in North Waterford, Maine.

W. R. Dinneen is working with the Maine Forest Service as farm forester. Bob's address is 93 South High St., Bridgton, Maine. He attended the recent meeting of the SAF in Washington.

Vaughn Lancaster is employed by the Disston Saw Co., which operates a hardwood mill at Brownville, Maine.

John Greene is with the Conn. Forestry Dept. His address is Box 25, Watertown, Conn.

Ralph Beisel is with the SCS in Lancaster, N. H.

1938

Dick Burgess is an instructor at the U of M. and a graduate student in botany.

Ed Doubleday is with the American Maple Products, Inc., Newport, Vermont.

Ralph Clifford is in wood procurement work for the Great Northern Paper Co. in Ashland, Maine.

Joel Marsh is an entomologist with the Maine Forest Service in Augusta, Maine.

Dick Waldron is forester for the Chadbourne Lumber Co., Bethel, Maine. Dick has become an expert in marking white pine stands for partial cutting.

Ed Pierce is with the Koppers Company in Charleston, S. C. He is in the Wood Preservation Division. Prof. Ashman spent an evening with Eddie and Mrs. Pierce in August 1949.

1939

Gordon Chapman is Assistant Professor of Forestry at the U. of M. Orono, Maine. He is teaching Silvics, Silviculture, Forest Influences, and Photogrammetry, and recently became the father of a baby boy named Stephen George.

Raymond Nelson is Ass't Ranger with the Calif. Div. of Beaches and Parks in Sacramento, California.

Roy Miller attended Syracuse after his discharge from the Army. He is now a lumber and building material salesman and is living at 231 Rutland St., Watertown, N. Y.

Karl Wenger is with the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Franklin, Virginia. Karl has two children.

Donald Strout is with the International Paper Company in Chisholm, Maine. His address is 19 Union Street, Livermore Falls, Maine.

1940

Earle Bessey Jr. is buying pulpwood and other forest products throughout central Maine. Earle has recently completed a new house near Mayflower Hill, the new Colby Campus in Waterville, Maine.

Ed Brann is with Prentiss & Carlisle in Bangor, Maine.

Eldon Clark is Refuge Manager of the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge in Seneca Falls, New York.

Maynard Files is a Major in the recruiting service and is living at 15 Longfellow Rd., Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Francis Buss is a salesman for the Perkins Glue Co., of Lansdale, Pa. Frank is also showing ability as a writer for the company magazine.

Stuart Currier is doing engineering work for Prentiss & Carlisle in Bangor, Me.

Francis Golden is now in the employ of the Maine State Highway Commission. Francis' engagement was recently announced in the Bangor Daily News.

Douglas Gray is with the U. S. Gypsum Company at Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Bill Goodrich is with the Atlas Plywood Company in Howland, Maine.

Fred Holt is Supervisor of Fire Protection in Organized Towns in the State of Maine.

John Maines is employed by the Great Northern Paper Co., and is living at 106 North Main St., Orono, Maine.

Paul Patterson is Chief Cruiser for the Great Northern Paper Co. in Bangor, Maine.

Linwood Rideout is with the Pejepscot Paper Company in Topsham, Maine.

1941

Forrest Whitman has been working for several years with the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company in Waterville, Maine.

Stephen Powell is with the Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Game with headquarters in the State House in Augusta, Maine. Steve is in charge of the Swan Island Refuge and among other things has done good work in experimenting with deer repellents.

J. H. Massen is with the Maine Inland Fisheries and Game with headquarters in the State House, Augusta, Maine.

John MacGillivray is a salesman for the General Box Company in Winchendon, Mass.

Bill Hamilton is with the St. Regis Paper Company in Carthage, N. Y.

1942

Dick Cranch is at the Yale School of Forestry where he is assisting in carrying on a research wood utilization project for the U. S. Navy.

Charles Gardner is with the No. Carolina Pulp Company and is living in Plymouth, North Carolina.

Morris Wing is in charge of wood procurement for the International Paper Co., at Ashland, Maine.

James Smith is an engineer for the New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Augusta, Maine.

1943

Herschel Abbott of the Chadbourne Lumber Co., Bethel, Maine is doing graduate work on the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass.

Ed Etzel is running his own woodworking plant at East Haven, Conn.

Ed Hamblen received his M.F. degree at Yale in 1947 and is now a forester for the Crossett Lumber Co., of Crossett, Ark. Ed likes the country so well that he has acquired a southern accent.

Dick Pierce is in charge of quality production with the Forster Mfg. Co., and is living in Farmington, Maine.

1946

Stan Frost is working with the Eastern Pulpwood Co., in Calais, Maine.

Norwood Olmsted is with the International Paper Co., in Chisholm, Maine.

Henry Shepard is with the Eastern Pulpwood Co., in Calais, Maine.

1947

H. S. Spear is with the Fish & Wildlife Service for the State of Maine.

W. W. Welch is with the Sea & Shore Fisheries for the State of Maine.

Joe Young is with the Eastern Pulpwood Co., Calais, Maine.

Steve Robbins has gone back into the Army.

Arnold Hedlund is with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La. His home address is 68 Dartmouth Street, Belmont, Mass.

Malcolm Coulter, (M. S. Wildlife), is an instructor in Game Management here at the University of Maine. Mal is also Ass't Leader in the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

Sumner Burgess is a Farm Forester for the State of Maine and is living in Dixfield, Maine.

1948

Hastings Bartley is with the Great Northern Paper Company, 6 State St., Bangor, Maine.

John Bennett is an assistant district forester with the Maryland Dept. of Forests and Parks.

Alvord Clements is working for the N. T. Fox Co., Portland, Me.

Barker Hopkins is with the SCS and his address is Box 63, Belmont, N. Y.

Wilbur Marden is working for the Winde-McCormick Lumber Co., Charlestown, Mass.

Harrison Ripley is with the Eastern Pulpwood Company in Machias, Maine.

1949

Ronald Speers is Chief of Special Services Station, Education Division of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.

Joe Tyler is working with the Fish and Wildlife Service on River Basin Surveys in Montana.

Albertson McLain is a Fisheries Biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service in Cheboygan, Mich.

Wilbur Libby is with the Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Game. His address is Vanceboro, Maine.

Clarence Faulkner is with the Fish and Wildlife Service working on Predator and Rodent Control in Massachusetts.

Bob Buck is working for the Tidewater Lumber and Supply Co., Inc., Coconut Grove, Fla.

James Cating is with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Beaufort, N. C.

William Barron is doing graduate work at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Jim Rearden is with the Alaska Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Alaska. Jim got his M.S. in Wildlife in 1950.

1950

Bob Rupp is doing graduate work in fisheries at the U. of M.

Dick Whitney is a graduate student at Duke University, School of Forestry, Durham, N. C.

Earl Statler is a student at N. H. M. A. Grading School, Memphis, Tenn.

Ed Stulpin is custodian of the Weld State Park, Weld, Maine

John Boynton is with the N. T. Fox Lumber Co., Portland, Me.

George Blaisdell has been studying mechanized logging in the Southern Pulpwood industry for the International Paper Co.

Arnold Buschena is now scaling pulpwood for the Brown Co.

Allan Burgess is now Ass't Sales Manager for Atlantic Lumber Co., in Buffalo, N. Y.

Ed Cates is working as a forester for the U. S. Gypsum company, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Ed Chase when last heard from was working for the Bartlett Tree Expert Co., in the Cape Cod area.

Winton Garland is with Hollingsworth & Whitney in Waterville, Maine.

Carl Fenderson is doing graduate work in fisheries under Dr. Everhart at the University of Maine.

Russ Dow is a lumber salesman with Plunkett and Webster. He stopped in the office just before Christmas and told us that he is learning something new every day. His address is Parker St., Maynard, Mass.

Howard Dow completed his work at the Hardwood Grading and Inspection School in Memphis and is now employed by a lumber concern in Detroit.

Phil Brown finished the course in lumber grading at the school in Memphis.

Win Hibbard after completing his course at the National Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers School in Memphis obtained employment with Chas. B. Fischer & Company, Inc., 1380 Randall Ave., New York 59, N. Y. He is working as a lumber inspector.

Colin MacLean began temporary work on the National forest survey in New York last spring. He is now doing graduate work at Syracuse.

Bob Elliott worked with the U. S. Forest Service during the summer and fall. His first assignment was on a rehabilitation survey of the Massabesic Forest in Alfred, Maine, and his second on a hardwood log grading study in New Hampshire.

Ed Forsyth worked last summer on Spruce Budworm research in Aroostook County and is now in Washington, D. C. working as a Cartographic Aide. Ed attended the national meeting of the SAF.

Arnold Golding assisted at summer camp and then enrolled in Wildlife Conservation at the University in September. He will receive his degree in June.

Danny Lamone and D. R. Larrabee are graduate students in Forestry at Duke University.

Jean Loranger is working for the Diamond Match Company in Biddeford, Maine.

Malcolm McLean worked with the Maine Park Commission last summer and with the Disston Company in the fall. He then received an appointment to a Wisconsin Conservation Department position and is now stationed at Solon Springs, Wis.

Giff Merchant after working in blister rust control last summer accepted a job with the International Paper Co. on the Phillips Brook Conservation area near Berlin, N. H.

R. H. Murray, Jr. and R. B. Murray started for the West soon after graduation. Commendatory reports from the U. S. Forest Service concerning their work in insect control in the Rockies have reached us but we don't know just where the brothers are now.

Forrest Nelson is doing graduate work in Forestry at Penn State. Forrest attended the national meeting of the SAF in Washington.

R. E. Niskanen spent the summer on insect control work in the Rockies.

Steve Orach worked in the Adirondacks last summer with Dave Hanaburgh, consulting forester. Steve entered Penn State for graduate work in the fall. He attended the SAF meeting in Washington last December.

Paul Perkins is doing engineering and forestry work with the Eastern Corp. of Brewer. Paul is a regular attendant at the Eastern Maine Forest Forum.

Bob Rendall started work for the Augusta Lumber Company, Augusta, Maine in June.

Bill Adams is working as a draftsman with the Maine Forest Service in Augusta but will go into fire protection work with the state in the spring.

Harry Arader is working for the Bartlett Tree Expert Company of Stanford, Conn.

Dick Arsenault is with the So. Portland Planing Mill Co.

Jim Babb is with the Windham Lumber Co., Inc., No. Windham, Maine.

Val Beisel is working for the International Logging Company in St. Aurelie, P. Q.

Irv Marsden is working on the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina. Irv likes the job but there are drawbacks. We quote from a recent letter. "The trials of a J.F. are many. Most of the local moonshiners know the forest personnel. We maintain a policy of 'laissez faire' so we aren't bothered with buckshot but the dogs aren't so well trained . . . I am limping now and why I haven't been bitten before is a real mystery to me. It certainly does make life interesting."

Harry Masters is with the Simpson Logging Company, Shelton, Washington.





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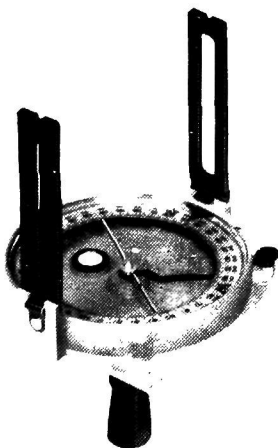
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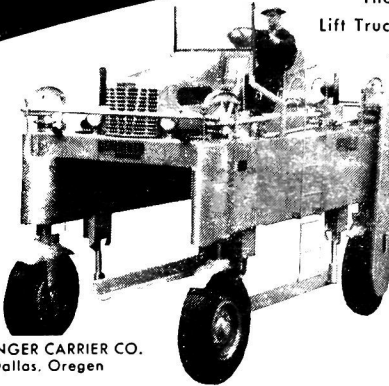
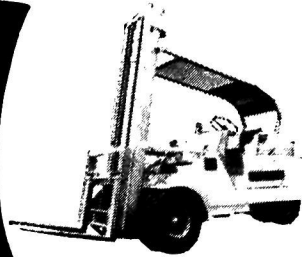
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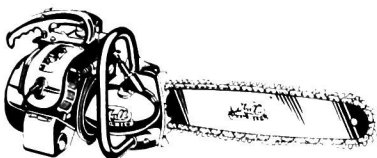
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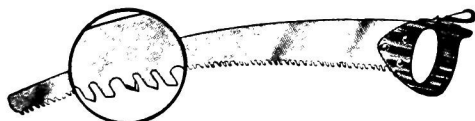
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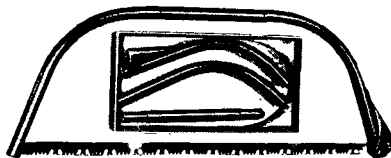
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